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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

BOTH THE RULES granted in the Court of Common Pleas, as to the operation of the 5th section of the new County Court Act, have now been made absolute, no cause having been shown. Thus, although no judicial decision has been obtained, it is tolerably clear that the defendants in each case have been advised in accordance with the opinion we have expressed. We understand another rule has been obtained, but it is not unlikely that the result will be the same as in the other case, and we think that there will not now be any further difficulty in obtaining the costs at Chambers.

THE CURRENT VOLUME of the *Weekly Reporter* contains up to the present date, forty four decisions of Michaelmas Term, 1867, including among the number the case of *Walker v. Brewster*, in which Vice-Chancellor Wood granted an injunction to restrain the giving of a public entertainment which drew together a large and disorderly rabble in the immediate neighbourhood of the plaintiff's house.

THE JUDGMENT which we expressed (*ante* p. 3) on the points of law raised on behalf of the Fenians recently convicted at Manchester has been, as we presumed to anticipate, signally confirmed by the high authority of Mr. Justice Blackburn. The "statement" submitted to him by Mr. Seymour and his colleagues added nothing to that which we had already laid before our readers. Reliance was, of course, placed on *R. v. Tooley*, 2 Ld. Raym. 1296, a case to which we especially drew attention. Certainly the case is, at first sight, a strong one in favour of Allen and his accomplices. A woman named Ann Dakin was unlawfully in custody of one Bray. The prisoners assaulted Bray with a view to a rescue, but withdrew. Bray conveyed his charge to the look-up, and afterwards was again assaulted by the prisoners. He had called one Dent to his assistance, and in the course of the second assault Dent was killed. This was held by a majority of the judges to be manslaughter, for "if," said they, "one be imprisoned upon an unlawful authority, it is a sufficient provocation to all people out of compassion, much more where it is done under a colour of justice, and where the liberty of the subject is invaded it is a provocation to all the subjects of England." The doctrine embodied in these words is, unless taken with many modifications, repugnant to common sense and incompatible with a firm administration of the law. Its absurdity was long ago expressed by Mr. Justice Foster, in his great work on criminal law, although, indeed it scarcely needed expression. To hold that a lawless ruffian might, in attempting the rescue of another, deliberately kill an officer of justice engaged in the execution of his duty, and then escape the penalty of murder because it afterwards turned out that the prisoner whose rescue was sought was detained under an unlawful warrant, would indeed be more preposterous than any of the many preposterous propositions in English law. The fallacy of it is at once exposed by reference to the

authoritative opinion of Lord Hale (2 Pleas of the Crown) that a gaoler is bound to obey a warrant although it may be defective in form. If he failed to do so he would unquestionably be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. If whilst obeying it he is killed with deliberate violence, his assailant is beyond all doubt guilty of murder and not of manslaughter only. There is a wide distinction, it must be remembered, between a sudden fray and pre-determined violence. Every case cited by Mr. Seymour, except *R. v. Tooley*, is of the former class, and the *ratio decidendi* of that class appears to be that there also the violence was sudden. Lord Holt, in his judgment (2 Ld. Raym. p. 1300), says that when the act is *without precedent malice* or apparent design of doing hurt, the mere fact of the arrest being illegal may of itself be sufficient provocation. It must, however, be admitted that in *R. v. Tooley* there was some evidence of deliberation. The prisoners made an assault on Bray and then returned again after time for reflection. This looks very like deliberate purpose, and we therefore believe the real mode of meeting the decision in the case is to hold, as every reasonable being will, we conceive, be ready to hold, that it is consistent neither with law nor common sense.

Some observations have been made in the House of Commons, and in one or two of our contemporaries, to the effect that Mr. Justice Blackburn would have done better to have reserved the point for the consideration of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. We are entirely of a contrary opinion. All that argument could do for the convicts has been done, and ably done, in the document bearing the signatures of the prisoners' counsel, and upon that document the whole judicial wisdom of the country has been concentrated. The formal judgment of the Court of Criminal Appeal, which may consist of five judges only (see 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78, s. 3), could not be more weighty than what in effect is the judgment of every one of the fifteen judges. Neither the prisoners nor the public have any cause to complain of the course adopted by Mr. Justice Blackburn. It is more expeditious than reserving the point would have been, and it is equally satisfactory. The Court of Criminal Appeal, it is true, may consist of every judge on the bench, but the probabilities are that public business would have compelled the absence of more than one of them. As it is we have the satisfaction of knowing that every judge has been consulted on this weighty matter. Such was the unvariable practice up to the passing of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78, when the judges used to be summoned as assessors rather than as a Court, and it has in substance, though somewhat informally, been most wisely and properly reverted to upon the present occasion.

WE ARE GLAD to see that Mr. Gathorne Hardy has brought in a bill to amend the Metropolitan Traffic Act of the last session in the interests of the costermongers, thinking as we do that the bill as it now stands is calculated needlessly to oppress this class of people. The amending bill provides that the Act shall not apply to costermongers carrying on their trade in conformity with police regulations. It is to be trusted that these regulations will not be too "paternal." The 19th section of the Act empowers the Commissioner of Police to license shoeblacks and costermongers to particular standings, and the next section forbids under a penalty of forty shillings, any unlicensed person from occupying the standing to which another has been licensed. Unless the granting of these licenses be properly managed cruel injustice may be done in many cases. The discretion thus intrusted to the Commissioner of Police is an entirely arbitrary one, and we should be glad to know that its actual exercise was guarded by the greatest care and not incautiously delegated. Shoeblacks and porters are an humble class, but that is no reason why they should be hardly dealt with or needlessly interfered with. The 9th section of the Act forbids the

distribution of advertisements in the streets, "except in such form and manner as may be approved by the Commissioner of Police." It would be well if more of the energy which has been brought to bear upon costermongers and shoeblacks were devoted to this prohibition; for, if we mistake not, advertisements are still distributed which the Commissioner of Police would certainly not approve of.

WE ARE pleased to see that Mr. William Cleather has been appointed solicitor to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Mr. Cleather's competence for the discharge of this office is well known in the profession. He was formerly in the solicitor's office of the London and North-Western Company, and also under Mr. Carter, has been much concerned for the Midland Company.

WHATEVER OPINION we may entertain as to the possibility of two architects uniting to produce a design for the new Law Courts, it is at any rate very unpleasant to have the matter "hung up" as it is at present. We want our new Law Courts as soon as we can possibly have them. The actual building will necessarily occupy a very long time, and the profession will very much grudge that so much should be taken up by preliminary confusion.

LEICESTER-SQUARE, which has for so many years been at once an eyeshore and source of amusement to the London public, has now made its appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench, and does not seem to have taken much by its motion. The result simply is that the Board of Works can do nothing for the poor square under the Gardens in Towns Protection Act, 1863, and more than this, it seems very probable that this Act, supposed to exercise so salutary a guardianship over the "lungs of London" has scarcely any appreciable application at all. Leicester-square is unlucky, and everything brought into contact with it seems to share its fate.

From an antiquarian point of view, the case is rather interesting, carrying us back, as it does, beyond the days when Sir Joshua Reynolds lived and died in the square to the time when the Sidney Earls of Pembroke built their house on the north side (on the site of the late Saville House) and all around were open fields. Probably but few even among antiquarians were aware that the site of Leicester-square was once a common of that singular description known as "Lammas lands." Lammas lands are lands which in point of fact are held in severalty during one portion of the year and are common during the remainder. The land in question is parcelled out into plots, each appertaining to a particular tenement in the parish; in some places the commoner holds his right as long as he keeps up the chimney of his house, and if the house is rased, the right to the enjoyment is forfeited until the building be restored. During the summer each commoner enjoys his lot in severalty, grows hay upon it for instance, but on Lammas Day it becomes common of pasturage and the commoners may turn their cattle upon it, and if any one of them has not got in his crop by that time, the other commoners' cattle may come in upon it, and he has no redress, as it was his own fault. In the different counties of England there are various modifications of this peculiar tenure. In some places the parcels are changed yearly, the commoner who had lot 1 last summer taking lot 2 the next time, and so on; in other places the usage is to draw lots annually for choice; and in some parishes the best runner or wrestler has, or used to have, a preference. From these usages lammas-lands are sometimes called dole-meads or lot-meads, and, wherever the ancient usages are properly kept up, one of the commoners is usually chosen to look after the boundaries of the various parcels (usually nothing more than stones or posts set up at the corners), and is called the "hayward." The origin of these "shifting severalties," as they have been termed, has been much discussed, without receiving much elucidation, but

it seems probable that "lammas lands" are a remnant of the oldest British system of tenure. They exist in almost all parts of England, and, if we mistake not, there are some still subsisting as near London as Hackney. In the case of Leicester-fields, the common seems to have shared the fate of many others, the commoners' right being gradually absorbed into a private one. First "the lammas of the ground" was let to the Earls of Leicester for an annual rent of £3 a-year. Then, in 1677, these payments disappeared, and the site of what is now the square "garden" became, by lapse, the absolute property of the heirs to the estates of the earldom. In 1787 a partition was effected by a decree in Chancery, under which the fee simple of the square garden and a portion of the square was vested in the Tulk family, the decree providing "that the lessees of the houses fronting the square garden should pay certain sums towards keeping it up, and that the owners of the ground should for ever afterwards, at their own sole costs and charges, keep and maintain the square garden or pleasure ground in like manner as the same then was." It was from this decree that the Metropolitan Board of Works claimed to derive its jurisdiction.

After various mesne conveyances, one of which gave rise to the leading case of *Tulk v. Moxhay*, 1 Phill. 744, resulting in an injunction restraining a grantee from removing the shrubs, or the statue, or the railings, as bound by the covenants into which the original grantee of Tulk had entered, the garden became vested in Mr. Wyld, who in 1851 was permitted by the Tulks to erect his Globe there, on undertaking, at the end of ten years, to pull it down, and to convey an undivided moiety of the garden to themselves. Accordingly, in 1851, the great Globe was dissolved, and the Tulks again became part owners of the square. In 1863 the Gardens in Towns Protection Act was passed, and in January, 1865, the Board of Works, moved to compassion perhaps by the miserable condition of the garden and its central torso, which latter some humorous individual adorned with black and white paint, placarded an announcement that they proposed to deal with the forlorn garden under this Act. But, clumsy and bungling as the draftsman's of the Act is, one thing is plain, that it gives the Board no authority in Leicester-square. The first section restricts its application only to cases in which the ground has been set apart for the use of the inhabitants, "otherwise than by the revocable permission of the owner." And it is tolerably clear, as the Court held, that the decrees in Chancery being merely a decree between the parties to the suit, enforceable or not, at their pleasure, did not amount to the irrevocable dedication alluded to in the Act. Mr. Tulk therefore had a legal right to say to the Board of Works,—"I will not keep the garden in order, nor you shan't neither." It seems probable, now that attention has been directed to the provisions of this Act, that they will be simply nugatory, for where are we to look for such an "irrevocable setting apart" as will alone suffice to bring its machinery into operation?

The second section of the Act provides that the owners of such rights as are now vested in the Tulk family may, if they please, request the Board of Works to protect them, and on the Board assenting, the rights in question are to vest in the Board. It is hardly to be expected that the plaintiff who has just vanquished the Board of Works and beaten it from its benevolent scheme of interference, will now voluntarily give up the privilege for which he has contended, but at least we may suppose that what he will not allow the Board to do, he intends to accomplish himself.

THE FERTILITY of the subject of composition deeds under the Bankruptcy Act, in producing new points, appears inexhaustible. We print this week in our notes of business in the courts, a report of a decision of Mr. Commissioner Winslow on a new point of some importance brought before him. He held that the provision

of the bankruptcy law providing for the payment in full of parochial rates which have become due within twelve months before the bankruptcy, is applicable to a composition deed as well as to a deed of assignment. The deed in question contained a release, and the argument adopted by the Commissioner in his judgment was that either this release must be so construed as not to defeat the claim of the overseers, or else that it was beyond the power of the assenting creditors to impose such a provision on a non-assenting creditor, who had a statutable preference. It is rather curious but it appears to be the fact that no case has yet arisen as to the application to composition deeds of any of the preferences which are allowed in bankruptcy, either Queen's taxes, parochial rates, or wages of servants. The case we mention will be an authority as to all of these, and to parish officers it will be especially important.

IT IS SUFFICIENTLY OBVIOUS that provision for wife and children by means of a marriage settlement is an advantage which the poorer classes do not share with their wealthier brethren. The expense of such a settlement would of itself prevent its adoption in very many cases, and to this there is added the difficulty, among the poorer classes, of finding trustees. The Norwich Union Life Assurance Society, one of the oldest and steadiest of our Insurance Associations now proposes by the issue of what it terms "settlement policies," to solve the difficulty and extend the principle, at any rate, of marriage settlements, to all ranks and conditions. Of course, where an intending settlor has no property to settle, the only manner in which he can effect his object is by insuring his life and assigning the policy to trustees, in consideration of the marriage. The Norwich Union now undertakes, where one of these settlement policies is effected, the office of trustee, to the extent of paying the income of the sum assured to the settlor's widow during her lifetime, and upon her death distributing the principal among the children. The policy recites an agreement that in consideration of the intended marriage the husband shall insure upon these terms, and the sum assured is appropriated upon trust to pay the income to the survivor of husband and wife, with a power of appointment, by writing registered in the books of the society, among such children as shall attain twenty-one or marry; and in default for all such children equally, and on further default for the settlor's representatives. The society of course does not and cannot undertake the trustee's task of compelling payment of the premiums; but the policy contains a liberally-conceived proviso, under which, after default in payment of three premiums, it is still to remain in force though for a reduced amount.

The idea which this society thus carries into execution is not a new one; it has been advocated by Mr. Scratchley the well known author of a Draft Life Assurance Bill, and it is, we think, one which, if properly carried out, will prove beneficial. There are however, defects in the scheme to which it is our duty to call attention. The policy should, in our opinion, be preceded by an actual agreement, such as that recited. This would involve very little expense or difficulty, as a form of agreement might be printed on a sixpenny stamp.

The power of appointment seems not to be an exclusive one. This perhaps may have been intended, but we see no reason for it, and it will probably lead to litigation. There is no hotch-pot clause. There are no maintenance or advancement clauses, which would be especially desirable in the class for which these policies are mainly intended. The omission of the former may be met by the 26th section of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, but neither of these important trusts could be very well carried out by a public company ignorant about the circumstances of their *cestui que trustent*. This same ignorance renders necessary the insertion of a proviso that a statutory declaration by the wife or any of her children shall, in favour of the society, be conclusive evidence of any statement therein, and a payment in accordance with such statement dis-

charge the society. The necessity of this clause, for the protection of the society, is not more obvious than its danger to the interests of the *cestui que trustent*, enabling, as it apparently does, any one of them to make a false declaration and possess himself or herself of the fund. A provision for the investment of the sum assured on Government securities reminds us of the absence of a wide range of investment, and therefore of a high rate of interest during the wife's life and the minority of the children, though for this the absence of risk of failure of the security or of defaulting trustees may be a compensation.

Some of the difficulties we have suggested can doubtless be got over, still the alternative seems to be this: either the trusts must be meagre, and many frequent contingencies not provided for, or the duties taken upon themselves by the society must more nearly resemble those usually devolving on trustees, in which case the criticism passed by Lord St. Leonards on the proposal that a company should be formed to carry on the business of trustees would probably apply. Legal advice would constantly be taken—expense would be certain—benefits doubtful.

The society also proposes to issue post-nuptial settlement policies of a similar description, but then questions will arise as to the effect of such a settlement if subsequently impeached by creditors. This subject, however, is one which we have not leisure at this time to discuss. On the whole we may say that the scheme we have been discussing is a praiseworthy one, though beset with more difficulties than its originators at first conceived.

WE EXTRACT the following from a daily contemporary:—"DRESS IN COUNTY COURTS.—At the last sitting of the Tunbridge County Court the judge, Mr. J. J. Lonsdale made the following observations:—"In consequence of several parties having business in the court coming in their working apparel, he wished to state that all persons who came to that court, which was the Queen's Court, should be properly dressed, and not in their working clothes, and had they any claim for expenses he should disallow them. He considered that the Court had dwindled down in this respect as bad as the old Court of Conscience. Of course, if parties had no better clothes to put on, they were to be pitied, but generally speaking, persons when they went out on the slightest occasion, put on their best clothes. Very frequently people came to the county court just as if they had been fetched out of the street to a police court. It was very disrespectful to himself, and very annoying to a well-dressed person, to sit beside a miller or a baker who was all in his working clothes. He certainly should be very strict in this matter in future, and should most decidedly disallow any person expenses who came to the court dressed in a manner which he considered was disrespectful to himself and the court."

We quite agree with Mr. Lonsdale that it is very unpleasant for a well dressed person to have to sit next to a miller or baker in his working dress; and it would be still more so to be placed in juxtaposition to a sweep; those therefore who follow such avocations as theirs really ought, out of kindness to the public, to doff their working dress, and we conceive that this is all that can be required of working men who have business in the County Court. If a working man is not employed in any special occupation, which makes his clothes unpleasant to bystanders, we conceive that in them he is "properly dressed" for the County Court. Mr. Lonsdale's observations seem to us utterly uncalled for and utterly erroneous; and his proposal of refusing costs to men in their working clothes is simply ridiculous.

WE OBSERVE that in the last monthly number of the Appellate Series of the *Law Reports* L. R. 2 Ap. 352, in the report of the judgments upon the *Overend and Gurney case*, in the House of Lords, the case of *Es*

parte Peel, in re Barned's Banking Company, is noted as "not reported." The case, however, was reported in the *Weekly Reporter* (15 W. R. 1100) within a fortnight of the delivery of the judgment. Similarly the important judgment in *Kennedy v. The Panama Railway Company*, is noted by a reference to the *Weekly Notes* only. Yet this judgment was reported in the *Weekly Reporter* (15 W. R. 1039), on the 27th of July, within a fortnight of its delivery. These are probably merely careless omissions; it is right, however, that we should call attention to the facts.

THE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS.

Our judicial system is now engrossing the attention of a commission specially appointed for that purpose; in less than nine months we may expect to receive the conclusions at which the commissioners have arrived. We lately discussed this subject in a series of articles, in which we presented the reader with a somewhat comprehensive scheme of judicial re-arrangement. There is much diversity of opinion as to the nature of the modification required. Some cry, "Remodel the judicial system from top to bottom;" others say, "Amend existing institutions." We have already given a scheme for remodelling; we now offer a suggestion for amendment. The re-arrangement of the circuits is a topic which has been much discussed, and it has become evident that, if no more radical change is to be made, this portion at least of our existing system requires some re-adjustment. If the latter alternative be the one adopted, then some scheme of re-arrangement will be necessary, more or less like that which we are going to suggest, and we would premise that we are not pretending to publish a plan which we consider provides for the only convenient and proper course under the circumstances. We merely intend to point to the origin of the difficulty, and then to state what does appear, amongst others, to be a fair plan by which the difficulties of the question may be met or avoided.

Now, let us, in the first place, look at the circuits as they were before the last re-arrangement in 1863. The English circuits were six in number, as at present, and were divided as follows:—

Northern.—Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancaster, and York.

Midland.—Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland.

Oxford.—Salop, Stafford, Hereford, Monmouth, Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, and Berks.

Norfolk.—Bucks, Beds, Hunts, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Home.—Herts, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.

Western.—Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

In 1863, an alteration was made in some of the above arrangements, and it may be useful to recollect what was the cause and purpose of that alteration. The cause was that the Northern Circuit as then constituted was too large, and unfairly pressed upon the judges who had to do the work. The great size of the Northern Circuit was the cause of its being altered, and it was thought that the only practicable way of meeting the difficulty was by taking away York from the Northern Circuit and giving it to the Midland, at the same time making Leeds an assize town. But it was apparent that by adding York and Leeds as two assize towns to the Midland Circuit it became necessary to diminish the size of the Midland Circuit, or the burden would merely have been shifted from one shoulder to the other, and the difficulty of the former arrangement of the Northern would again appear with reference to the Midland; in order, therefore, to avoid this difficulty the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland, were taken away from the Midland and were added to the Norfolk Circuit. This was certainly a very reasonable arrangement at the time, and then promised to meet every difficulty. However, it has not done so, and the great length of time now re-

quired for the Northern Circuit renders it necessary to do something more to reduce its work to a more reasonable amount, and to allow more time for the execution of its business. It has been suggested that the only practicable way of meeting the difficulty is by making Lancashire a circuit of itself, allowing the old Northern to fall back to its old position, minus Lancashire, and replacing the Midland on its former footing. This plan, however, will create an extra circuit, and will require the appointment of additional judges, and is on that account strongly opposed by some. We think there is a convenient and practicable way of meeting the difficulty without requiring, at any rate, the creation of more than one additional judge. Now the difficulty again (as in 1863) arises, principally from the present size of the Northern Circuit and from the amount of the Lancashire business. It is not, however, every circuit which can be said to be overburdened with work, but, on the contrary, there are circuits on which more work could be conveniently done. When an inequality of this kind appears it may be reasonable and proper to seek to remove any existing difficulty by an equalization. The practice adopted on the last re-arrangement was that of taking from the large and giving to the small, and if this could be done again it may be a practicable and a reasonable plan. We venture to think that this could be done, and the arrangement we propose would affect every circuit except the Home and the Western, which seem to be free from complaint as to size and arrangement. Besides the circuits above mentioned there are the two Welsh Circuits divided as follows:—

North Wales.—Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Chester.

South Wales.—Pembroke, Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Chester.

Of the Welsh circuits neither are by any means too large. The North Wales Circuit begins after every other circuit, and ends before any English circuit; and the South Wales ends at the same time (the judges' meeting at Chester), beginning, however, a little before any other circuit. In fact, last Summer, the heaviest work of all the other circuits was about beginning when the work of the Welsh Circuits was over, and there was nothing strikingly exceptional in this occurrence. A slight increase in the work of the Welsh circuits, would not, therefore, be unreasonable. But then it must be remembered that the judge allotted to the North Wales Circuit, whose labours on that circuit begin several days later than those of the judges on the other circuits, is not idle in the interim; he remains in town to sit at the Old Bailey, in the place of the three judges who sat there before 1863. If, therefore, we extend the Welsh circuits, we must provide an additional judge for the Old Bailey work at present got through by the judge of the North Wales Circuit. This is the extra expense which our scheme would entail upon the country. The creation of an additional circuit, proposed by some, would require two new judges; our plan requires one only; and we think that this extra judge, who would be extremely useful in other ways—at Chambers for instance—would just make the difference between ease and pressure, between adequate and inadequate machinery. But to proceed with our plan. The extension of the Welsh circuits might readily and without inconvenience be done by adding to the Welsh circuits the counties of Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth. This would give to the Welsh circuits about ten days extra work, and, with a proper adjustment, might be made to increase the work of each of these circuits by five days. The South Wales at present appears to be out of all proportion with the North Wales, in respect of the time required for its work, since the former requires ten or twelve days longer for its work. The addition of new counties might be so contrived as to provide for this inequality. A fair and equal method of re-arrangement as to the Welsh circuits could be contrived by adding the counties of Shropshire, Hereford, and Radnor, to North Wales, and Monmouth to South Wales.

Some may raise strong objections to that part of the above scheme which takes Radnor from South Wales and gives it to North Wales, but it has the advantages of geographical connection, and also of equalising the work of these two circuits, as, under this arrangement, the North Wales Circuit would occupy about thirty working days, and the South Wales about thirty-five.

The next circuit with which we will deal shall be the Oxford. The above arrangement takes three counties from the Oxford Circuit, and, unless this can be made up, the Oxford must almost vanish as a circuit. This can, however, be easily remedied. Add to the Oxford the counties of Warwick and Leicester. This will give to the Oxford about eight or nine days' work, but this is one or two days less work than is taken away from it. If, however, Birmingham should be made an assize town, the Oxford Circuit will not suffer by the arrangement we suggest, and, even should this not be done, still the work of the Oxford Circuit will take about thirty-three working days, which is the amount of time on an average occupied by each circuit under the arrangement we suggest, and is only about one day, or, at most, two days, less than the work of the Oxford Circuit has generally required.

The Norfolk Circuit is the one with which we will next deal, and we have very little to say as to it. Leicester has been taken away from this circuit, which is by no means over-burdened with work. We believe that this Norfolk Circuit takes, on an average, thirty working days. It loses three days' work by transferring Leicester to the Oxford, and this deficiency can at once be made up by transferring Lincoln from the Midland to the Norfolk. The work of this circuit will thus be increased by one day, as Lincoln generally takes four working days.

The only counties which now remain to be provided for are those forming the Northern Circuit and York, Derby, and Nottingham, at present part of the Midland Circuit. We suggest the following as a convenient arrangement as to these:—

Lancashire Circuit.—Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster.

Northern Circuit.—Northumberland, Durham, York, Derby, Nottingham.

This plan abolishes the Midland Circuit, but the advantages which it possesses are the following:—The Northern, which is composed partly of the present Midland, would have about the same amount of work as the present Midland, the length of time required at Northumberland and Durham being the same as at Warwick and Lincoln, so that the alteration would work no material injustice in supplanting a good circuit by a poorer one. It would also have the advantage of diminishing the great length of time required for the present Northern Circuit. The Lancashire Circuit, as we propose it, would take nine days less than the present Northern, and, after giving three extra days to Manchester, which, we believe, would be enough, this circuit would be shortened by one week. We calculate that the Lancashire and Northern Circuits, under this arrangement, would each occupy about thirty-five working days instead of the Northern, as on the last occasion, requiring forty-two working days. It may be the conviction of some that the Lancashire Circuit must always be too large if it comprises anything more than the county of Lancaster. We would only reply to this objection that such excess must be slight, as the two counties which we add only require four working days at the most, and that last summer the commission was opened at Appleby and Lancaster on the same day. We believe that three days will generally be all that will be required for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, so that were these two counties omitted from the Lancashire Circuit the saving would be very slight.

The circuits as we propose them would stand as follows:—

Northern.—Northumberland, Durham, York, Derby, Nottingham.

Lancashire.—Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster. *Oxford.*—Stafford, Leicester, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, Berkshire.

Norfolk.—Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk.

Home.—Hertford, Essex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

Western.—Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.

North Wales.—Hereford, Radnor, Shropshire, Montgomery, Merioneth, Canarvon, Anglesea, Denbigh, Flint, Chester.

South Wales.—Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Glamorgan, Monmouth.

We think that the divisions above suggested not only require very nearly the same amount of time for the execution of the work upon them (the minimum required by any of them being thirty working days, and the maximum thirty-five working days), but are also geographically compact. The Northern, as we propose it, is the most straggling; it is, however, continuous. We also venture to think that the above arrangements fairly and equally distribute the work of which the Northern Circuit, as at present formed, must at once be relieved. If, however, it should be considered that any one of the circuits which we suggest would require more time than any new legal arrangements can afford, then, of course, another circuit must be made and more judges must be appointed.

LAW MAKING.

Ever since the days of Magna Charta the legislation of this country has been employed in manufacturing Acts of Parliament, of all sorts and sizes, and on almost every subject with which a governing body could possibly concern itself. These Acts have from time to time been subjected to the acute criticism and scrutiny of the bar, and have been commented upon and explained by successive generations of English judges. Naturally enough with so vast a mass of enactments, amending, repealing, and qualifying each other in all directions, it is no easy matter to estimate correctly the precise influence which any proposed statutory change will exercise upon the resultant force of the existing statutes. Still, however, an outsider would probably imagine that our law makers would at least, at the present day, be able to produce statutes couched in clear and intelligible language, and consistent with themselves in all their details. But what is the fact? the experience of any lawyer who has ever set himself the task of endeavouring to construe a single Act of Parliament, nay of any one who has ever passed a day in one of the courts at Westminster, or ever read a volume of the reports, would point in an entirely opposite direction. To most of our legal readers it will be almost enunciating a truism to say that our statute book is at the present day no better than an ill-assorted jumble of different enactments, not only thrown together without any method, but often inconsistent with themselves and with each other, without even so much of an attempt at classification, as would bring together and render accessible the various enactments which relate to any one particular subject.

It has been said of the laws of the Twelve Tables that their advantage consisted, not so much in the fact of their having introduced any particularly new or advanced principles into the Roman law, but that they enunciated the law itself in a clear, concise, and accessible manner. Nobody would be bold enough to say that our statute-book is either clear, concise, or accessible. Parts of it at least are so far from clear, as on one occasion to have drawn from the late Lord Campbell, when engaged as Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in deciphering an Act of Parliament, the severe remark—"One half of our time is consumed in making sense of other people's nonsense." As to its conciseness, let those answer who have had to wade through (for instance) the Public Health Acts and the various statutes, half repealed and half in force, to which they refer. So little is it accessible to

most of her Majesty's lieges, that it is often very difficult even for one trained to the work to discover what is, or what is not, enacted with regard to any particular point.

A very few examples will serve to illustrate what we mean. It was only last week that the Attorney-General, in the case of *Tulk v. The Metropolitan Board of Works*, remarked, in the course of his argument, that the first clause of the Public Gardens Protection Act was a sad illustration of our modern style of legislation—prolix, complicated, and confused—a melancholy contrast to the clearness and precision of the French Code, in which there were a series of short, simple, and intelligible propositions; and the Lord Chief Justice is reported to have remarked, in the same case, that the phraseology of our Acts of Parliament was most scandalous and lamentable, and it was earnestly to be hoped that by some means it might be amended, and that Acts of Parliament should be made simple and intelligible. The recent statute, which amends the County Court Acts, also affords a notable instance ready to hand, and the difficulties which have arisen from the discrepancy between its 5th and last sections have already received our comments. The County Courts Equitable Jurisdiction Act of 1865 contained two notable blunders—one in its 1st and another in its 4th section; and the unfortunate 153rd section of the Companies' Act, 1862, is too well known to need more than a mere mention here. There is no need, however, of multiplying instances.

Another objectionable practice of our legislators is to make a new Act of Parliament and to declare some previous Act to be incorporated therewith, to enact that they are to be read together as one Act, without considering whether the two are consistent with one another or not. At the most, they declare the previous Act incorporated except so far as it is inconsistent with the present Act, thus in many instances propounding for the benefit of lawyers a subtle problem in the query whether a given state of facts is or is not inconsistent with the new Act. As an instance of this the Public Health Act, by its 117th section, enacts "that the local board of Health, within the limits of their district, shall execute the office of, and be surveyor of, highways, and have all such powers, authorities, duties, and liabilities as any surveyor of highways is now or may hereafter be invested with, or be liable to, by virtue of his office by the laws in force for the time being, &c." By the 139th section "every action brought against the local board for anything done in pursuance of the Act is to be brought within six months after the cause of action." Now the duties of surveyors are regulated by the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 50, and the 109th section of that Act enacts "that no action shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of, or under the authority of, this Act after three calendar months next after the fact committed for which such action shall be brought." Reading these two Acts together it would seem that where the local board are acting *qua* local board, they may be sued within six months after the cause of action arose, when they were acting *qua* surveyors of highways, within three. But suppose a case, as might very well happen, in which it is impossible to say in which capacity they were acting, where in fact the thing done was something which each Act gave them power to do. Within what time ought the action to be brought? Within six months or three? This is a problem which, as far as we know, has not yet received a judicial solution.

The above examples will be sufficient to illustrate our meaning. We have chosen them at random, and they are not, we think, exceptional or unusual instances of the incongruities and deficiencies of our statute law. Many more might be found, and of a much more ridiculous character, such, for instance, as the statute which declared that of any penalty recovered under the Act one half was to go to the crown and one half to the informer, it so happening that the only penalty mentioned in the Act was two years imprisonment.

Such being the state of our present legislation, the question naturally occurs—What is the reason of this extraordinary inability to express our enactments in intelligible language? The French laws are models of clearness and conciseness. Why are ours so confused and prolix? There is no doubt that our language is as capable as any other of aptly expressing thought, and there is also no doubt that the highest ability is often employed in preparing drafts of Acts of Parliament. As a proof of this it is enough to say that Englishmen, though they seem unable to frame laws for themselves, have given to India a penal code which is the admiration of all who have studied it. Sometimes, of course, the drafting has been done by some one not strong enough for the task; but often enough the bill comes from the hands of the draftsman, like Milton's truth, "a perfect shape most glorious to look on," and as good as trained skill and acuteness can make it. It is the process which it afterwards goes through, before it can be transformed from a bill into an Act, that so mars its symmetry. It is handed over to a committee, who attack it on all sides, introducing here an alteration, and there an alteration, putting in clauses oftentimes excellent in themselves, but entirely at variance with other parts of the bill, or with previous enactments, until it at last emerges from the hands of the committee, so changed and mutilated and "amended" that the man who framed it can in some cases hardly recognize the work of his own brain, and would very frequently be sorry to own to it. It is here, we think, that any attempts at amending our statute book should begin. We must alter the machinery by which the laws are made, for so long as Parliamentary Committees enjoy their present unbridled powers of amending; and so long as there is no guarantee for the skill of draftsmen, it is in vain to hope for any consistent or creditable legislation. The subject has already been brought before the notice of Parliament, and we hope that ere long some change will be made; at present we have seen no better proposal than that of Mr. Mill. His scheme is to have the framing of all bills entrusted to a permanent select committee appointed for that purpose. When a bill had been prepared by them, it would be referred to the general committee in the ordinary way, and they would have power to suggest such alterations as they might think fit. The bill would then be sent back to the select committee, with orders to incorporate the alterations into the original bill; the bill so altered would then be again sent to the general committee, who would again have an opportunity of discussing it. In this manner, while the power of amendment would be left to the general committee as freely as ever, the amendments themselves would be added to the bill by practised men, and in such a manner as to harmonise with the rest of the bill. This scheme would of course include a staff of Parliamentary draftsmen, whose business it would be to prepare bills from the instructions of private members. Of course this would interfere to some slight extent with the present freedom of our representatives to work their will in the matter of legislation. But is this freedom a thing to be insisted upon? As well might a man, after instructing an architect to build him a house, and allowing him, under his directions, to build fireplaces and chimneys in certain parts of the house, insist on himself putting in other fireplaces, in different parts, without any chimneys to carry off the smoke.

In the present day there is a growing feeling that our law ought to be reduced to a code, or at any rate a digest, and we have no doubt that, sooner or later, an attempt will be made to effect this. In itself, a comprehensive code would be highly beneficial, and we do not wish to be understood as disapproving of it; but, in order to be of any use, such a code must be as perfect as it can possibly be made. An ambiguous or carelessly drawn code would not only be useless, it would be positively harmful.

At present the common law of England, although over-

loaded with much that is irrelevant, inaccessible as it is to all but professional men, is still remarkable in the main for the equity of its principles, principles which have been settled by successive generations of judges, and are at the present day well understood by the initiated. It will be the duty of those who do codify the law to reduce these principles to the form of positive enactments, and these enactments should be couched in the clearest and most unmistakable language. By codification we are fixing and stereotyping the law, and to a great extent depriving it of what is called its elasticity. In future a judge in applying the law to a particular case will not be able to say "although previous cases may seem to be in opposition to the view I take, yet they were decided on different grounds, and the principle of the law is so and so." He will have to take the law as he finds it enunciated in the code, and should the law be there erroneously laid down, he will still have to enforce it, and the only remedy will be by applying to the Legislature to alter the requirements of the code.

We do not doubt that there are men in England quite capable of extracting all that is good out of our present law, and of expressing correct legal principles in terse and unambiguous terms. What we doubt is, whether it is possible under our present system of committees to convert the results of their labour into law, and to stamp it with the authority of Parliament without suffering it to be so changed and mutilated as greatly to impair, if not utterly ruin, its efficacy and beauty. Let us be sure that the machinery for effecting so great a change is in good working order before we allow the change to be attempted, lest we find out, when too late, that our long wished for code is a curse instead of a blessing, that instead of clearing away the difficulties which beset the administration of justice, it has left them more hopeless and entangled than ever, and instead of turning out to be the fair and commodious structure that we had expected, it crumbles to pieces at the first trial, and leaves us overwhelmed under a mass of confused legislation, worse confounded than the Church Building Acts or the Law of Bankruptcy.

RECENT DECISIONS.

IRELAND.

We do not propose in the present article to analyse these or discuss them at length, but shall be satisfied with presenting to our readers a sort of running comment upon them, sufficient to give an idea of the nature of the question involved, and in some cases of the relation which the decision bears to the previously existing law, and we must deprecate close criticism of what must necessarily be a very condensed summary.

In the first case we shall mention, *Macnamara v. Carey*, 15 W. R. 374, where a trustee of a marriage settlement was held liable for not having seen to the registration of the deed, the circumstances were, as both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Christian notice, of a special character, and it cannot be taken as imposing upon all trustees the responsibility of seeing to the registration of the trust deed. At the same time there is reason for hoping that, while causing some alarm to existing trustees, it will have a beneficial effect in increasing the vigilance of future trustees. The peculiarity of the case was this: the trustee, a barrister, was brother of the lady, for whom he held a sum of money on trust under their father's will, and this was on the execution of the settlement paid by him to the husband as the consideration for the settlement by the latter of his real property. The husband was a solicitor, and prepared the deed, no one advising the lady. The trustee neglected for some years to register, and the husband meanwhile encumbered the property. The Court considered this a case of special negligence, but from some of the expressions used, a trustee could not be advised to rely on this view of the

case, so as to exonerate him from requiring registration of the trust deed, when he knows it not to be registered, *Lester v. Lester*, 6 Ir. Ch. 513, being still an authority, and the rule being settled that a trustee is responsible for any neglect which enables a co-trustee to misappropriate the trust fund, a rule very easily extended to a case where the like conduct has enabled one of the *cestui que trusts* to do so.

Massey v. Hayes, 15 W. R. 376, is an important case on the construction of the words "sole use," when occurring in a gift to a female. In *Gilbert v. Lewis*, 11 W. R. 223, 1 D. J. & S. 38, Lord Westbury pronounced a *dictum* to the effect that where property was devised to a woman discover, or becoming so by the death of the testator "for her sole use and benefit," no trust being created, nor any words indicative of exclusive enjoyment, and no machinery being provided requisite for the creation or administration of the separate estate of a married woman, the devise would not operate to her separate use. In the present case that *dictum* is not only assented to, on the grounds that the term "sole" is ambiguous, and that an intention to exclude the marital right must be clearly expressed, but the same view is carried even farther, the interposition of a trustee, where such interposition was necessary, and evidently intended for other purposes, such as payment of annuities and charges, being treated as insufficient to alter the meaning of the word. The point has been discussed in two recent English cases: *Re Tarsey's Trusts*, 13 W. R. 474, 1 L. R. Eq. 561, and *Lewis v. Matthews*, 14 W. R. 682, 2 L. R. Eq. 177; in the former a gift of residue, after a legacy to trustees for the separate use of testator's niece for life, free from the control of any husband, to such niece "for her sole use and benefit absolutely," being held a gift to her separate use, her marriage being obviously contemplated, and in the latter a devise to a *feme sole* "her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for his and their sole use and benefit" being interpreted otherwise in consequence of the application of the word to assigns. The question is—What, in the absence of any indication from the context, the word "sole" is to be taken to mean? Mr. Hawkins, in his useful work, thinks it should, *prima facie*, when used in a devise or bequest to a female, be considered as an operative word, and equivalent to "separate," and accordingly criticises Lord Westbury's *dictum*, and this seems to have been the prevailing view taken by writers of text-books, but it is certainly discountenanced by *Massey v. Hayes*. The last paragraph of the head-note to *Re Tarsey's Trusts*, as reported in the *Law Reports*, represents that case to be an authority for Mr. Hawkins's rule, from whose book the language appears to have been derived, but from a fuller report of his judgment, in *Massey v. Hayes*, we find that, in the Lord Justices opinion, that paragraph is quite inaccurate, the converse having been more nearly decided. In *Spirett v. Willows*, 13 W. R. 329, Lord Westbury reiterated his opinion that to create a separate estate there must be words referring to the event of marriage, and creating a separate character or directing exclusive enjoyment, and at present the balance of authority must be considered to incline towards the interpretation more favourable to the husband.

Gore v. O'Grady, 15 W. R. 412.—A tenant under a renewable lease, not giving him any right to cut turf, obtained a fee-farm grant under the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 112, and claimed the right as a necessary incident to the fee simple estate given him by the statute. An injunction, however, was granted against him, the effect of the Act being stated to be as follows:—The substitution of estates in fee for estates of freehold under lease perpetually renewable, all existing rights of landlord and tenant being preserved as far as possible, and the statutory grant for that purpose being qualified and controlled. Where it was inconvenient that these rights should be allowed to remain, as in the case of covenants restrictive of the cultivation of the land, a special provision was made enabling the tenant to require their commutation (section 3); but as to rights, which were in their nature in-

different, and might, without any such inconvenience, either cease or pass under the grant, such as rights to timber, minerals, bogs, &c., these were, by section 4, not to be commuted without the consent of both parties. Therefore, where no agreement was made, such last-mentioned rights remained unchanged. We content ourselves with the above citation of the manner in which the Leaseholds Conversion Act operates, without discussing whether it might or not with advantage be extended or altered, the tenure of land in Ireland question being one on which, in the space at our disposal, it would be useless to enter.

In *Prendergast v. Izod*, 15 W. R. 804, a passage from Furlong's Landlord and Tenant, vol. 2, p. 1158, was relied on to the effect that under the old Acts, 11 Anne, c. 2, and 4 Geo. 1, c. 5, if a landlord took possession in ejectment, the tenant seeking to be reinstated was not obliged to pay rent and costs into Court, an old remedy of redemption by way of set-off and account subsisting; and it was contended that the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 154, s. 70, did not affect this remedy, but the Lord Chancellor, without deciding on the construction of this Act, was clearly of opinion that no redemption would be allowed without such rent and costs being lodged in Court.

Re Boyce's Minors, 15 W. R. 827.—This was one of the cases of not unfrequent occurrence in which a change of investment of a fund in court from Government into Bank Stock was sought. We shall not particularise the circumstances of the petitioners, a detailed account of which is given in the report, but only remind our readers that while the first decision of the Master of the Rolls shows that, as laid down in *Cockburn v. Peel*, 9 W. R. 725, 3 D. F. & J. 170, such a change of investment will not in general be permitted unless the persons interested in remainder can be shown to be benefitted; his decision, on further evidence being adduced, is an authority that special circumstances affecting only the tenants for life, such as state of health requiring increased expenditure, will occasionally induce the Court to give its permission. It may be useful to add that it does not follow that because the Court would not allow the change, if the fund were in Court, trustees may not, where the fund is not in Court, exercise their discretion, and make the reinvestment required. Passing over the case of *Barnwell's Estate*, 15 W. R. 946, which seems to be but an instance of the application of the rule *careat emptor* to a purchase from the Landed Estates Court, where the printed rental was silent about the tithe rent charge and the purchaser alleged that he was thereby misled into supposing the property to be tithe-free, we may save some of our readers the trouble of analysing the complicated facts in *Conolly v. Conolly*, 15 W. R. 944, by stating the substance of the decision, viz. that whenever a person has at the same time the legal interest as trustee in the entirety of land or chattels, and a beneficial interest in the same or in some part thereof jointly with another, the joint tenancy becomes *ipso facto* severed.

The judgment of the Master of the Rolls in *Basdon v. Meagher*, 15 W. R. 975, will be found a useful repository of information on the question what kind of limitations over on the death of the first taker will be sufficient to make an annuity perpetual, the authorities being carefully discussed. A sum of £20 a-year was in effect, according to the only reasonable interpretation of the gift over, given to A. for life, and after her death to anyone or more of her children as she should think fit, with a limitation over, on her death, or the death of any of such children without issue, to her brothers or sisters, or their children, as the executors should think expedient. The rule being admitted that a gift of an annuity not previously existing is a gift only for the life of the annuitant, and that its application would not be necessarily prevented by the annuity being given over to others, or the first taker having a power of disposing of it to others after his death, the Master of the Rolls thought that in cases where the same annuity was given to several in succession, slight circumstances were

sufficient to show an intention that it should be perpetual, and that the indications in the present case were strong enough, especially the gift over on failure of issue of A.'s children. Had the gift over taken effect only on failure of issue, which would then have been interpreted to mean children of A., there would have been a series of gifts of the annuity, but nothing to show that it was contemplated as existing at the death of the last taker; and but for *Warren v. Wright*, 12 Ir. Ch. 410, it might be doubted whether in that case the children would take a greater interest than for their respective lives. Divesting the case of some of its complications, it seems in a great degree to depend on whether a gift of an annuity to A., and if A. die without issue then to B., would be construed as a gift of a perpetual annuity, and we agree with the Master of the Rolls that the inference would be very strong in that direction. Stress does not seem to have been laid on the circumstance that a "sum of £20 a-year" was given, and the word "annuity" not used, and standing alone, this distinction would be unimportant, but the former expression has been construed by Lord Justice Turner as more favourable to the gift being construed as perpetual (*Hedges v. Harpur*, 3 D. & J. 129), and Vice-Chancellor Wood in *Hill v. Rattey*, 10 W. R. 439, 2 J. & H. 639, was of the same opinion.

We have passed over the case of *Great Southern and Western Railway v. Corry*, 15 W. R. 650, in which the questions of the effect of registration of a judgment against the lands of a railway company, and the power of the Court to appoint a receiver, were discussed, as there have been so many recent decisions in the Court of Chancery in England on the same, or cognate subjects, which have from time to time been fully discussed in our columns. The well-known case of *McCormac v. The Queen's University*, 15 W. R. 733, the object of which was to restrain the Senate from acting under a Supplemental charter accepted by them last year from the Crown, the petitioners alleging that under its provisions students not duly qualified would be admitted, new members would be introduced into the corporation and its governing body, and that they and other members of the university would be prejudiced, involves questions of a special character, and the interest which it undoubtedly excited was due rather to its political than legal bearing.

REVIEW.

A Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes. By EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Bussey, Professor of Law in Harvard University. Second edition. 1867. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

We are indebted more or less to American writers for some of our best text-books on law. No only do Kent and Story, and some few others, rank with a select few of our own writers, as authors whose opinions on a knotty point may be quoted in a court of law with almost as much effect as a decided case; but many of our own treatises, which we most frequently refer to in practice, may be found on comparison, if not by the admissions of their authors in the preface, to be based upon American works. Possibly it may be owing to the fact that the productions of mere bookmakers in America never reach this country, rather than to their non-existence, that there appears to us to be some superiority in the average quality of legal treatises published there over our own. If, however, such superiority does really exist, it may possibly be accounted for by the less permanent tenure of the judicial office. With us, if the name of a judge occurs on the title page of a law book, it will generally be found to be some early effort of the intellect which has afterwards earned its possessor a place on the bench. If in after years a new edition is published some younger hand will do the hard work, with perhaps the advantage, as the preface will tell us, of the assistance and supervision of the learned judge. With us original efforts in the way of authorship, after the experience of the bench has been gained have been rare, and, indeed, under our present system they would be almost impossible. In

America the contrary appears to be the case. Instances frequently occur of judges quitting office after but a short tenure, perhaps in the prime of life, at any rate without any such comfortable provision for old age as our judges have on retirement. Of course such men return to the arena of active professional life, and they appear especially to devote themselves to the department of authorship.

Mr. Washburn, the author of the work, the title of which is at the head of this notice, in addition to the law professorship which he now holds, appears to have held judicial office. He seems to bring to his task not only experience, but very considerable industry in the collection of cases, as well as ability to grasp the principles involved in various decisions. His style, while occasionally unfamiliar to an English reader, is not wanting in perspicuity. He has not, however, as some of the best known American writers have had, to deal with unbroken ground. Mr. Gale's well-known and excellent treatise on easements, of which, it appears, there is an edition published in New York, is spoken of by Mr. Washburn in his preface with great respect; he points out, however, that even in the American edition of Gale, the quotation of American cases is but meagre, and quite inadequate to the wants of the profession. He therefore has written this work, with the object, as he tells us, of giving a convenient medium of reference where the learning of the American Courts may be found by the side of that of the Queen's Bench and Exchequer Chamber. In addition to these quite sufficient reasons for authorship, he seems, if we may trust the concluding portions of his preface, to entertain a notion that his work may prove interesting to general readers. We are willing to assist him in attaining this object by quoting the passage in which he recommends himself to them, but must warn any of our readers who may be attracted by it that, with the exception of an occasional passage or two from the judgment of an American Court, it is almost the only piece of fine writing in the book, the rest being dry, and, we think, sound law. He claims attention for his subject on the ground that its laws "serve to trace out the footpath from the cottage to the spring that supplies the daily wants of its inmates, and to define the line of eaves' drip along the few inches of soil on which it falls, at the same time that they reach and limit the rights and relations of property between the citizen and the public in the banks and waters of the broad rivers which form the highways of commerce, and guide and regulate the application of the elements in ministering to the industry and arts which sustain and enrich a nation."

The first edition of this work was published in 1863, and the principal English authorities up to that time are cited and well considered. In the present edition a few English cases, decided about the time of the publication of the first edition, are added, but we do not find any case of the last three years. Of course the author would be more anxious to include the latest American cases than the English ones, it does, however, happen that this period has been with us unusually fruitful in new points, if not in new decisions, in the law of easements. If some of these had been noticed it would have rendered the work more complete. For instance, the important case of *The Stockport Waterworks Company v. Potter* is cited upon the comparatively unimportant point upon which it is reported in 7 H. & N. The subsequent important decision, reported in 3 H. & C., is not noticed, nor is the subsequent case of *Nuttall v. Bracewell*, decided in 1866 by the same Court upon the same point. We might understand these cases being passed over on account of the great difference of opinion expressed by the judges, but the complete novelty of the point raised—viz., as to the position of the grantee of the water rights of a riparian proprietor with reference to other riparians, and his right of suing them, seems to make the cases worth discussing, and we think they must have escaped Mr. Washburn's notice. We can find no light thrown upon this question, which, in the present days of artificial water supply, is one of the greatest interest. On the other hand we find many new points which, at present, have not arisen in this country, but which are ably discussed in American decisions, commented on by Mr. Washburn; for instance, there are cases as to the relative rights of new mills founded about the same time, on the same stream, and as to the priority of conflicting claims to use the water of a stream the volume of which has become diminished either by drought or permanent causes. Again passing on to the easement of lateral support of land, we find no notice of our more or less recent

cases of *Brown v. Robins*, *Stroyar v. Knowles*, and *Smith v. Thackerah*. These cases are somewhat contradictory, as it appears are also the American authorities on the same point, viz., what damage can be recovered, and what is the ground of the claim, where a house not twenty years old is injured by excavations on neighbouring land. As all lawyers know something more than this fact is required to make a cause of action. This may be, either that the excavation would have caused some damage to the plaintiff if the house had not existed, and so would have given him a right of action, or else that there has been negligence on the part of the defendant. This question of negligence has been much considered in America as well as in England; and the amount of care required by law to be taken and the tests laid down in the cases seem to have given Mr. Washburn, as well as Mr. Gale and his editors, some trouble. On the whole, while we cannot say there is no difficulty left, much light is thrown by our author on the point.

Thus, while we cannot give Mr. Washburn the praise of having produced anything, which as a scientific treatise upon the principles of this branch of the law in any way excels that of Mr. Gale, yet as those principles have to be applied day by day to the fresh cases, which in the complications and mutual dependency of modern civilization, succeed each other in almost infinite variety, it is of great assistance to have as complete a collection as possible of the instances in which those principles have been applied. This Mr. Washburn has aimed at giving with considerable success, and we fully expect to see his work frequently referred to when points new in this country on the law of easements are discussed.

COURTS.

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS.

Nov. 22.—*Re The Teign Valley Railway Company*.—This was the first petition which has been presented to the Court of Chancery for its sanction to a scheme of arrangement under the Railway Companies' Act, 1867. The scheme was assented to by the shareholders and debenture-holders, and creditors to the amount of nearly £30,000 out of £37,700. No one appeared to oppose, and the Vice-Chancellor, considering the scheme a beneficial one, confirmed it, without requiring any reference to chambers. He directed that notice of such confirmation should be published in the *Gazette* as required by the Act, and also in the several local newspapers in which notice of filing the scheme had been advertised.

Cotton, Q. C., and *Kekewich*, supported the petition, and *Cracknall* appeared for the creditors.

BAIL COURT.

Nov. 6.—Mr. Justice BLACKBURN and Mr. Justice SHERRIN sat in this Court in *banco* this morning, and for the first time acted upon and carried out a rule made last Term that cases in the list should be called on peremptorily, and if counsel were not present such cases should be struck out.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW.)

Nov. 16.—*In re Greatorex*.—This was an application on the part of the Overseers of St. Anne, Soho, for leave to issue execution against the debtor for £57 arrears of poor rates, notwithstanding a deed registered under the 192nd section.

Channell for the parish; *Lucas* for the debtor.

It appeared that the debtor had executed several composition deeds for the payment of two shillings and sixpence in the pound at three or six months, and in each case when the time came for payment of the composition had executed another deed. It was contended upon this that there was sufficient evidence of fraud for the Court to act on, but the learned Commissioner held that several deeds, although suspicious, might be *bona fide*, and, therefore, declined to permit execution to issue on this ground, but offered leave to examine the debtor.

It was then contended that the parish was entitled at any rate to twelve months' rates under the 156th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, coupled with the 197th section. The deed was simply a covenant to pay two shillings and sixpence in the pound in six months, and in consideration of this the creditors released the debts, preserving their reme-

dies against sureties, and providing that secured creditors should receive the composition only on the amount by which their debts exceeded the value of their security. The parish authorities had not assented to the deed. It was argued that the release must be construed to affect only the rates due for more than a year, in the same way as it affected only the surplus of the secured creditors' debts over and above their security; that the parochial authorities were entitled by statute to more than a rateable proportion of their debt, and so were placed in a similar position to creditors having a mortgage or lien; and, further, than if this construction were not correct, so that the deed had the effect of taking away from the parish their statutory priority then it would be unequal and not binding on non-assenting creditors.

For the debtor it was contended that it was of the essence of a composition deed to provide rateable payments for the debts of all the creditors, that the deed would have been bad if it had provided for the payment of the rates in full, and that the composition sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, gave the creditors power to take away the priority of the parish in the same way that they could defeat a judgment creditor.

At the conclusion of the argument his Honour expressed his opinion in favour of the application, but stated that as the point was a new one and of considerable importance, he would prefer consulting the other commissioners before making any order.

On the 16th inst. his Honour gave judgment, and after stating the facts said that if there had been an assignment of the estate to trustees it was clear that an order for payment of a year's rates might have been made as in bankruptcy, and there was nothing in the statute to show that the Legislature intended it to be otherwise under composition deeds. That the contention that the deed would be invalid as a composition deed, if this preference were allowed, failed because there must necessarily be classes of creditors who indirectly if not directly have larger payments than others. Creditors who had security were entitled to payment in full to the extent of their security, and there was no reason why creditors to whom the Legislature, from motives of public policy, had given a statutory preference, should have that preference taken away at the mere option of the other creditors. The same reasons existed to render it desirable that a twelve-month's rates should be paid in full under a composition deed as under a bankruptcy or assignment, and it would require clear words to show an intention of the Legislature to the contrary. The inference to be drawn from the Act was, however, the other way, and the provision of the law of bankruptcy to rates might be applied to composition deeds, by virtue of the 197th section. At any rate the deed was not binding on the overseers as to one year's rate, and accordingly he made the order for leave to enforce process to that extent, and ordered the debtor to pay costs.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MAYORALTY OF HARWICH.

Sir,—Oblige me by correcting an error in the *Solicitors' Journal* of Saturday last. I am made to appear as the Mayor of Harwich, whereas, my father, Francis Hales, who is not a *Solicitor*, was elected on the 9th inst. to fill that office (for the seventh time). I was re-elected a Councillor on the 1st inst., and do not aspire to a higher honor.

FRANCIS R. HALES.

INCLOSURE OF LAND LYING BY THE SIDE OF THE HIGHWAY.

Sir,—I beg the insertion of the following case in your next issue:—A charity wishes to inclose about 15 square feet of waste land (not part of a common) lying by the side of its land, and also by the side of the highway. Can it do this? and if it can, how?

The Inclosure Acts only apply to the inclosure of commons, wastes, &c; and I presume, that provided sufficient space be left for a proper foot-path to the said road, the charity can inclose. Requesting, however, the opinions (backed by references to the authorities upon the points I have submitted)

A TENANT FOR LIFE.

Sir,—Will you submit for the consideration and opinions of your readers the following moot point?—

What is the law as to the recovery by action by a solicitor

of compensation for his time and trouble in endeavouring to procure a loan, where such loan is not obtained, by reason of inadequacy of the security offered therefor?

For example, a solicitor sees an advertisement in the newspaper that a loan is required of £500 on freehold property. He replies thereto, stating that he can obtain the money provided the security therefore be adequate, and makes an appointment for an interview with the intending mortgagor at his (the solicitor's) office. The interview takes place; and it is thereat arranged that the solicitor shall make enquiries as to the money. This is done. Letters are written; and attendances take place; and now, the advertiser and client refuses to pay the solicitor's charges, £2 7s.

It is requested that readers will reply to the above moot point, remembering to cite authorities in support of their views.

The writer submits, that although the client has received no benefit from the solicitor's exertions, yet that is no sufficient reason for the solicitor going unrewarded therefor; and that because the security was inadequate the client ought to be the loser for requiring too great an advance thereupon.

A TENANT FOR LIFE.

SALE OF LAND BY AUCTION ACT, 1867.

Sir,—Probably some of your readers can explain why the word "agent" in this Act is defined, but the words "seller" and "owner" are both undefined.

The word "agent" does not once occur throughout the Act after the interpretation clause.

With regard to the 5th clause, which states "that the particulars or conditions of sale by auction of any land shall state whether such land will be sold without reserve," is it to be understood that the sale can be impeached upon the ground merely of there being no statement on that subject in the particulars.

RALPH THOMAS.

[Possibly the sale in such a case might be impeachable, as a void sale, at the instance of the purchaser.—ED. S. J.]

Sir,—No one else having replied to "A. D.'s" question in the *Solicitor's Journal* of the 9th, let me say that I cannot consider engrossing a proper occupation for fourth-year clerks. With copying the matter is merely one of degree, a little copying will do no clerk any harm, though no good principal would give him too much of it. With engrossing the case is stronger. The manual labour is greater, and the time occupied is much longer, it is, therefore, more of a speciality; yet even here the matter is one of degree, a little of this work would hurt no clerk. I think every clerk ought to be able to do it if necessary, but that he should be very seldom so required.

C. D.

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

Nov. 19.—The third Session of her Majesty's nineteenth Parliament commenced this day; this extraordinary session being occasioned by the Abyssinian expedition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 19.—The Lord Chancellor having read the Queen's speech, the address was duly moved, seconded, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 19.—The Speaker having read the Queen's speech, the address was duly moved, seconded, and agreed to.

Nov. 20.—Mr. McCullagh Torrens' Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill was read a first time.

Nov. 21.—A bill by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, to amend the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1867, was read a first time. Some discussion took place respecting the provisions of the Act relative to cabs and costermongers.

Mr. Maguire urged the government to suspend the execution of the Fenian convicts until the point of law raised by their counsel had been argued before a Court of Appeal. Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Fawcett, Sir G. Bowyer, Sir C. O'Loughlin, and others supported.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy said the government was asked to take an unprecedented step, and he should hold it a dereliction of duty to interfere on that ground.

Mr. M. Chambers denied that the proposed course would

be illegal. All the Home Secretary need do would be to pray Her Majesty to exercise her royal prerogative of calling on the judges to advise her whether there were any legal objections to the conviction. This was actually the course taken in all such cases before the recent Act of Parliament. To the objection that the judges had already given their opinions, he replied that they had only heard one side, that not before them by Mr. Justice Blackburn, and that if they had heard the arguments of counsel their opinions might have been changed.

Mr. Gladstone dissented, believing that since the statute prescribing a particular mode of bringing these doubtful points before a Court of Appeal, he was inclined to think the Home Secretary was entitled to plead that it would be illegal for the Executive to override a statute passed specially to supersede the old mode of procedure: at least, to fall back upon that old mode would be a disregard of the spirit of the statute.

The Attorney-General confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's representation of the law, and maintained that since the statute, the custom had always been that the Judge should first reserve a point at the trial, and that it should then be argued before the Court of Criminal Appeal. In this case the two Judges at Manchester had decided the point after it had been argued at length before them; they had afterwards, after consultation with the other Judges, decided that there was no question which could be raised for the consideration of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Executive could not but accept their determination.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

President: Mr. WIDDOWS.

"Should a person indicted for a criminal offence be at liberty to tender himself as a witness in his own behalf?"

At the Law Institution, on Tuesday last, the debate on the above subject was opened by Mr. Addison in the affirmative, and, on a division, the question was carried in the negative by a majority of one.

The number of members present was twenty-one.

ARTICLED CLERKS SOCIETY.

At a meeting held in the Hall of the Honorable Society of Clements Inn, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the following subject was discussed: "That it would be expedient to substitute stipendiary for ordinary Borough and County Magistrates." After a very spirited debate the motion was lost.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1867.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Allinson, Wm. Henry	John James Coulton.
Bacon, Wm.	Arthur Humphrys; Wm H. Partington.
Barnes, Samuel	Frederick Sanders.
Bevor, John Grosvenor	John Thomas Becher Pratt
Billar, Geo., jun.	Robert Warren.
Birtwhistle, Chas.	Thomas Crust.
Blair, Arthur Macdonald ..	Harrison Blair; Frederick A. Binney.
Braham, Henry Authur	Lewis Henry Braham.
Broad, Ernest	Edward Jennings.
Brook, Wm. Richd.	George Morley Saunders.
Bulteel, Christopher Harris..	Alfred Rooker.
Chubb, Edward Morley	Thomas Paine.
Clark, John	John Frederick Thurstans.
Copp, Alfred Evelyn	T. John P. Tucker.
Corbett, John Stuart	Richard Evans Spencer.
Croft, Christopher Geo., B.A.	John Buchannan.
Davis, Augustus Oliver	Geo. Alfred Lloyd; Clement Stretton; Edwin Howard.
Drake, Thomas	William Janeway.
Druitt, James, jun.	James Druitt.
Duckworth, William	Henry Gartside.
Dalley, Benjamin	Thomas Cook; John Steer Hincks.

Names of Candidates.

Easton, William	Edward Strutt Cavell.
Edgar, Henry Augustus	John O. Howard Taylor.
England, Thomas	George England.
Finch, George Henry	George Brady.
Freeman, Charles Edward....	Joseph Batley.
Glascodine, Charles Henry...	John Plews.
Goldsmith, John Philip	Philip Moysey Little.
Gregory, George	George Burrow Gregory.
Griffiths, Wm. Morgan	Thomas Lewis.
Harston, E. French Buttemer	John Shaw; John Y. Melmoth.
Henning, Charles Masterman	John Y. Melmoth; Henry Davis.
Heygate, James	John Buswell Hensman.
Hunt, William	Charles Thomas Foster; William Hunt.
Jones, John James	John Plews.
Jutsum, Millner	Charles T. Depree; George D. Austen.
Kendall, Francis Henry	William Venn.
Kilby, William Matthew	Wilberforce Leonard
Lambert, William Henry	William Lambert.
Latham, Morton, B.A.	Charles Kaye Freshfield, M.P.
Lewis, George	John Daw.
Lindop, Thomas Crump, B.A.	William Liddle.
Mackenzie, Duncan	St. Barbe Sladen; William Hale.
May, Henry Edwin	Henry May.
Mosely, Maurice Sinclair ..	George Ley King.
Mossop, Richard Peele	Robert Mossop.
Murray, Alexr. James, B.A....	John Murray; Augustus Sml. Twyford
Oliver, Roderic, B.A.	Henry Ray Freshfield.
Pearce, Maresco, M.A.	John Meriscope Pearce.
Peirson, John, Jun.	David Russell.
Phillips, F. R. Middleton ...	Edward Turner Payne.
Pritchard, N. Tyrconnel ...	Alexander Wm. D. Leather; John B. Sorrell.
Quayle, Mark Hildesley, B.A.	William Henry Domville.
Robinson, James	John Fearenside.
Rolt, Daniel Walter	William Flux.
Rush, John Russel	Edward Rush; John Roger Rush.
Smith, Thomas Robert	Thomas Smith.
Strachan, Alfred	Richard Cattarans.
Staughan, Ralph	William Forster.
Sworder, Thomas Joseph	Thomas Sworder.
Taylor, Henry, Jun.	John P. Cartwright.
Tempany, Edward Henry ...	Albert Dixon.
Thatcher, George	Charles Marston Stretton.
Thomas, Walter	Adam Crossfield Foster.
Tilley, Samuel	Thomas Jennings White.
Tristram, Trevor Myers	William Hugh Myers
Tucker James Ellison	John James.
Wall, Thomas	Charles William Collis.
Wannop, William Jenkin ...	Joseph Bendle.
Washbourn, Thomas Henry..	Messrs. Riccard; Edward Washbourn.
Welchman, Frederick Robert	Robert Frederick Welchman.
Weldon, Bowker	George Moore Smith.
Whidborne, John Sumner ...	John Whidborne.
Williams, Wm. Vaughan ...	Paul O. H. Reed.
Wiseman, John	Charles Kaye Freshfield, M.P.
Woodforde, C. Clutterbuck...	Henry Woodforde.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Nov. 18.—By the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, viz.:—Cecil Allen Coward, Esq. (exhibition, Trinity Term, 1867); Edward Holland Bennett, Esq. (certificate of honour, first-class, Trinity Term, 1867); Horatio Hale Shephard, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Charles Edward Harris, Esq., Oxford; John Henry Seale, Esq.; Christopher Wilson Braithwaite, Esq.; Walter Devereux Whitty, Esq.; Henry Peto, Esq., B.A. Cambridge, and B.A. London; Jonathan Cremer Gillbanks, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Marcus Bourne Huish, Esq., LL.B. Cambridge; Charles Hamilton Bromby, Esq., Oxford; Harry Chevallier Purkis, Esq.; Henry Charles Litchfield, Esq., LL.B. Cambridge; Henry Hicks Hocking, Esq., B.C.L. Oxford; Frank Richman Ayers, Esq.; Edward Hugo Rice Wiggan, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Charles Stuart Parker Darroch, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; and Charles Gilbert Heathcote, Esq., M.A. Cambridge.

By the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple:—Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Esq., M.D. University of Edinburgh (studentship, Michaelmas Term, 1867, exhibitor in advanced Equity, 1867, and in elementary Equity and Common Law, 1866.); Lewis Adonijah Mendes, Esq., B.A., LL.B., London (exhibition, Michaelmas Term, 1867.); William Alexander Hunter, Esq., M.A., University of Aberdeen (certificate of honour, Michaelmas Term, 1867, exhibitor in advanced Constitutional Law and Legal History, 1867, and in advanced Jurisprudence, Civil and International Law, 1866.); Bernard James Cuddon, Esq.; Richard Henn Collins, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Douglas Kingsford, Esq., Cambridge (exhibitor in Constitutional Law and Legal History, 1867.); Charles Clement Webster, Esq., Oxford; Alexander Gerard, Esq.; Risdon Darracott Bennett, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Arthur William Grant, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Thomas Henry Leach, Esq.; Reginald Black Roach, Esq., Oxford; Philip Newman, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Frederick Gladstone Bagshawe, Esq.; Jonathan Holmes Poulter, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Edward Daniel Joseph Wilson, Esq., M.A., Queen's University, Ireland, LL.B., London; Joseph Robinson, Esq.; Henry Gustave Pilot, Esq.; William Cockburn Sharland, Esq., Oxford; and George Frederick Blake, Esq.

By the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn:—John Wesley Hales, Esq., M.A. Cambridge; Albert Harford Pearson, Esq., B.C.L. and M.A. Oxford; James Cholmeley Russell, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Robert Pitcairn, Esq.; Henry Gaselee, Esq., B.A. Cambridge; Samuel Benjamin Large Druce, Esq., M.A. Oxford; Reginald Hughes, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Francis Alfred Hanbury, Esq., M.A. Cambridge; John Ansell Gay, Esq., B.A. Oxford; Henry Stubbins, Esq.; Thomas Whitcombe Greene, Esq., B.C.L. Oxford; Robert Campbell, Esq., M.A. Cambridge; and Edward Grey, Esq.

By the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn:—James Ward, Esq.; Henry Griffiths Seymour Cooper, Esq., William Morris, Esq.; and Alfred Greatbatch Gover, Esq.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Hilary Term, 1868.

[The clerks' names appear in small capitals, and the attorneys to whom articulated or assigned follow in ordinary type.]

ASHWORTH, THOMAS BAKER.—Robert Milligan Shipman, Manchester; Edward Waugh, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
BALL, GEORGE ERICSEN.—George W. C. Dean, 27, New Broad-street, Middlesex.
BARKER, JOHN.—Thomas Haigh, Horbury.
BEACHCROFT, RICH. MELVILLE.—Richard Beachcroft, 18, King's-road, Bedford-row.
BEALE, CHAS. GABRIEL (B.A.).—William John Beal, Birmingham.
BERRY, ROBERT POTTER.—Allen H. Owen, Huddersfield.
BEVOR, JOHN GROSVENOR.—John T. B. Pratt, Newark-upon-Trent.
BIRCH, FRANK.—George Birch, Lichfield.
BOWKER, HEN. JOHN WYATT.—John B. Bowker, Bishop's Stortford.
BOYALL, JOHN RICHARD.—Henry Peake, Sleaford.
CHAMBERLAIN, WM. HART.—Edward Hart Smith, 13, Clement's-Inn, Strand.
CHIDLEY, THOMAS JAMES.—Francis Dollman, 141, Fenchurch-street.
CLARK, WALTER CHILD.—Andrew Tucker Squarey, Liverpool.
COBBETT, WILLIAM.—Richard B. B. Cobbett, Manchester.
COOKE, JAMES BRADLEY.—George Cooke, Bristol.
CORK, JOSEPH WELLINGTON.—Henry M. Richardson, Bolton.
CORY, ROBERT.—Samuel Barnett Cory, Great Yarmouth.
CROSS, WILLIAM.—William Hilliard Goy, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincoln.
CULSHAW, JAMES BLUNDELL.—Henry Rogers, Sheffield.
DAVIES, WILLIAM HIER.—Richard W. Williams, Cardiff.
DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER WILSON.—James Broughton Edge, Bolton.
DIXON, WILLIAM.—William G. Sandys, Liverpool; David Evans, Liverpool.
DUNN, NATHANIEL, JUN.—Henry Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
EASTON, WILLIAM.—Edward S. Cavell, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

ELLEN, WILLIAM NORTON.—James Johnston, 55, Chancery-lane.
ENGLAND, PHILIP JOSEPH.—Henry Walker, 5, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.
ENGLAND, THOMAS.—George England, Howden, York.
FRASER, JAMES.—Thomas Colborne, Newport.
FRY, JAMES WILLIAM.—Thomas N. Farquhar, 65, Moorgate-street, and 4, Old-palace-yard; Joseph Leech, Moorgate-street.
GEORGE, HENRY TIZARD.—John Tizard, Melcombe Regis.
GILLESPIE, RICHARD WILLIAM.—Samuel Wilkinson, jun., Walsall.
GLASCODINE, CHAS. HENRY.—John Plews, Merthyr Tydfil.
GLASCODINE, EDWARD JOHN.—Henry Morris, Swansea; Richard A. Essery, Swansea.
GODWIN HEN. LANCELOT WALTER.—Henry Harris, 34, Moorgate-street, London.
HARRIS, WALTER NOEL.—Marcus Huish, Castle Donington.
HARRISON, ALEX., JUN.—Henry Hawkes, Birmingham.
HART, JAMES.—Robert Hart, 25, Chancery-lane, Middlesex.
HOWELL, WILLIAM.—John Wm. Phillips, Haverfordwest; Wm. H. Owen, Narbeth.
HUMPHREYS, EDWARD.—John L. Grover, 4, King's Bench-walk.
JAMES, ROBERT LLOYD.—Thomas Morgan, Cardigan.
JONES, JOHN JAMES.—John Plews, Merthyr Tydfil.
KEIGHLEY, GEORGE WALTER.—John Tilleard, 34, Old Jewry.
KENNEDY, CHARLES BURCHELL.—James Burchell, Jun., 6, Broad Sanctuary.
LARGE, ROBERT EMMOTT.—John J. Blandy, Reading; Thomas Rawle, 1, Bedford-row.
LEWIS, GEORGE.—John Daw, Exeter.
LOWTHIAN, GEORGE EDMUND.—Isaac Lowthian, Penrith.
MANGNALL, WILBRAHAM.—Robert Gudgeon Hinnell, Bolton, Lancashire.
MARKBY, GILLAM.—John Broughton and George Wyman, Peterborough; William Duke, Chichester.
MARTEN, PETER LOUBERT.—Leslie Creevy, Ashford.
MILNES, JOHN JESSOP.—Joseph Bottomley, Jun., Huddersfield.
MERCER, WILLIAM FREDERICK.—Frederick H. Hallett, Ashford, Kent.
MOLESWORTH, WALTER HELE.—William Eastlake, Plymouth.
OLIVER, RODERIC.—Henry R. Freshfield, Bank Buildings.
PEELE, EDMUND CRESSWELL.—Cecil Peele, Shrewsbury; Henry Vallings, 2, St. Mildred-court, Poultry.
PERCY, CHARLES PERCY.—George Edward Kaye, 67, Mark-lane, London; John Craven, 67, Mark-lane, London, and 29, Carter-lane, London.
PERCIVAL, PETER.—Daniel Boote, Manchester.
PHILLIPS, FRANCIS ROBERT MIDDLETON.—Edward Turner Payne, Bath.
POWELL, ALFRED.—William Vizard, 55, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
RACKHAM, WILLIAM SIMON.—Isaac Bugg Coakes, formerly Isaac Bugg, Norwich.
RAMSAY, PATRICK JAMES.—Isham H. E. Gill, Liverpool.
REES, DAVID.—Arthur H. Wansey, Bristol.
RHODES, WM. JOHN (B.A.).—Samuel Younge, Sheffield.
SMITH, HENRY.—Thomas William Bilton, 8, Danes-inn, Strand; Stephen Camp, 12, Paternoster-row, London.
STREETER, JOHN SOPER.—Henry Richards, 99, High-street, Croydon.
SUTTON, STEPHEN BIDGOOD.—Edward, Whitley Liverpool.
SWEETING, EDWARD.—Henry Davis Poole, 9, Lincoln's-inn.
SYKES, JAMES.—William May, 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.
TEESDALE, MARMADUKE JOHN.—John M. Teesdale, 6, Frederick's-place.
UNDERWOOD, ARTHUR GRIFFITZ.—Alfred O. Underwood 89, Chancery-lane.
VAUDREY, THOMAS WILLIAM.—John Wilson, Congleton.
VEAL, RICHARD HENRY.—Thomas Johnson, Midhurst, Sussex; John S. Bockett, 60, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex.
VIAIT, EDWARD.—John Viant, jun., Southampton; Alexander F. Patterson, Southampton; Joseph Robins, Freemantle, Millbrook, Southampton.

WARBURTON, JOHN.—John Godwin, 21, Finsbury-place, Middlesex.

WARD, JOHN, JUN.—John Ward, sen., Burslem.

WARD, JAMES LIVESEY.—John Egerton Ward, Congleton.

WASHORN, JOHN.—Edwin Hughes, 148, High-street, Woolwich.

WELCHMAN, FREDERICK ROBERT.—Robert F. Welchman, Southam, near Rugby.

WHITESIDE, HENRY JACKSON.—Wm. Lumb, jun., Whitehaven.

WILLIAMS, DAVID THEODORE (B.A.).—Edward Scott, late of Wigan (deceased); Edward Scott, Wigan, Lancashire.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM VAUGHAN.—Paul O. H. Reed, Bridgewater.

WILSON, CHARLES EUSTACE.—Charles Wilson, 65, Basinghall-street.

WOOD, CHRISTOPHER.—William Rothery, jun., 6, Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons; Cyrus Waddilove, 6, Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons.

WOODFORD, CHARLES CLUTTERBUCK.—Henry Woodford, Clevedon, Somerset.

WOODHOUSE, FRANCIS.—Edmund Lewis Hooper, 37, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex.

WROTH, ALFRED LOBY.—Henry C. Duncan, Liverpool.

Hilary Term 1868, pursuant to Judges' orders.

BROWN, GEORGE SAMUEL.—George Brown, 21, Finsbury-place.

HARRISON, WILLIAM SIDNEY.—Charles Harrison, Jun., 19, Bedford-row, Middlesex.

MOUNTFORD, JOHN WALLASTON.—Jonathan Scarth, Shrewsbury.

OXLEY, ROBERT CLARKE.—John Oxley, Rotherham.

PIERSON, JOHN, JUN.—David Russell, York.

ROBINSON, CHARLES FREDERICK.—George L. Robinson, Longton.

WHYTE, CHARLES ALBERT.—Wm. John Whyte, 16, Russell-square; Griffith Thomas, Mincing-lane.

Hilary Vacation, 1867.

BOWEY, FRANCIS MARSHALL.—John McRae, Sunderland; William Moore, Sunderland.

FRANKLAND, WILLIAM JOHN.—Joseph Hunter, Whitby, York.

MILNE, JOSEPH FARMER.—Henry Wheeler, 61, Brown-street, Manchester; Henry Devereux Pritchard, Wellington Chambers, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons.

SHERRY, HENRY SACHEVEREL.—James Wickens, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

COURT PAPERS.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.

After Michaelmas Term, 1867.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { The First Seal—
App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday 4 { Petitions & Apps.
Thursday 5 {
Friday 6 {
Saturday 7 { Appeals.
Monday 9 {
Tuesday 10 {
Wednesday 11 {
Thursday 12 { The Second Seal—
App. mtns. & apps.
Friday 13 {
Saturday 14 {
Monday 16 {
Tuesday 17 {
Wednesday 18 {
Thursday 19 { The Third Seal—
App. mtns. & apps.
Friday 20 {
Saturday 21 { Petitions, & apps.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Chancery-lane.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { The First Seal—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday 4 {
Thursday 5 { General Paper.
Friday 6 {
Saturday 7 { Petns, sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Monday 9 {
Tuesday 10 { General paper.
Wednesday 11 {

LORDS JUSTICES.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { Appeals.
Wednesday 4 {
Thursday 5 { Appeal motions.
Friday 6 { Petns. in lunacy,
app. petns., & app.
mtns.
Saturday 7 { Bankruptcy apps.
& appeal mtns.

Monday 9 { Appeals.
Tuesday 10 {
Wednesday 11 {

Thursday 12 { Appeal motions.

Friday 13 { Petns. in lunacy,
app. petns., & app.
mtns.

Saturday 14 { Bankruptcy apps.
& appeal mtns.

Monday 16 {
Tuesday 17 { Appeals.
Wednesday 18 {

Thursday 19 { Appeal motions.

Friday 20 { Petns. in lunacy,
app. petns., & app.
mtns.

Saturday 21 { Bankruptcy apps.
& appeal mtns.

NOTICE.—The days (if any) on which the Lords Justices shall be engaged in the Full Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. SIR JOHN STUART.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { The First Seal—
Motions & causes

Wednesday 4 { Causes.
Thursday 5 {

Friday 6 { Petitions & causes
Saturday 7 { Sht. causes & caus.

Monday 9 {
Tuesday 10 { Causes.
Wednesday 11 {

Thursday 12 { The Second Seal—
Motions & causes.

Friday 13 { Petitions & causes.
Saturday 14 { Sht. causes & caus.

Monday 16 {
Tuesday 17 { Causes.
Wednesday 18 {

Thursday 19 { The Third Seal—
Motions.

Friday 20 { Petitions.
Saturday 21 { Short causes.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

No cause, motion for decree, or further consideration, except by order of the Court, may be marked to stand over, if it shall be within 12 of the last cause or matter in the printed paper of the day for hearing.

V. C. SIR W. P. WOOD.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { The First Seal—
Mtns. & gen. pa.

Wednesday 4 {
Thursday 5 { General paper.
Friday 6 {

Saturday 7 { Petns. sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

Monday 9 {
Tuesday 10 { General paper.
Wednesday 11 {

Thursday 12 { The Second Seal—
Mtns. & gen. pa.

Friday 13 { General paper.
Saturday 14 { Petns. sht. causes
adj. sums., & gen
paper.

Monday 16 {
Tuesday 17 { General paper.
Wednesday 18 {

Thursday 19 { The Third Seal—
Mtns. & gen. pa.

Friday 20 { General paper.
Saturday 21 { Petns. & sht. caus.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. SIR RICHARD MALINS.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesd., Dec. 3 { The First Seal—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Wednesday 4 { General paper
Thursday 5 {

Friday 6 { Petns., adj. sums.,
and general paper.

Saturday 7 { Short causes adj
sums., & gen. pa.

Monday 9 {
Tuesday 10 { General paper
Wednesday 11 {

Thursday 12 { The Second Seal—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday 13 { Petns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Saturday 14 { Sht. causes, adj.
sums., & gen. pa.

Monday 16 {
Tuesday 17 { General paper.
Wednesday 18 {

Thursday 19 { The Third Seal—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday 20 { Petns., adj. sums.,
& general paper.

Saturday 21 { Sht. causes, adj.
sums., & gen. pa.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee will commence sitting for the despatch of business on Tuesday the 26th November, 1867, at half-past ten a.m.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius in Middlesex and London, before the Right Hon. Sir FITZROY KELLY, Knt, Lord Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Michaelmas Term, 1867.

MIDDLESEX.

Tuesday Nov. 26 to Saturday Dec. 7, both inclusive, special juries and common juries.

LONDON.

Monday Dec. 9 to Monday Dec. 23, both inclusive, special juries and common juries.

The Court will sit at ten o'clock each day.

A second Court will sit for the trial of causes when necessary.

LANCASHIRE WINTER ASSIZES, 1867.

The commissions for holding these assizes will be opened at Manchester, on Saturday, the 30th of November, and at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 11th of December.

Causes for trial at Manchester and at Liverpool can be entered provisionally at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, at Preston, as follows, viz.:—causes for trial at Manchester on Monday, the 25th of November inclusive, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and one o'clock in the afternoon, and cause for trial at Liverpool on Thursday, the 5th of December,

and daily thereafter until Monday, the 9th of December inclusive, between the above-mentioned hours.

Causes entered provisionally, as above mentioned, will be formally entered and put on the lists at Manchester and Liverpool by the Prothonotary and Associate in the order of their provisional entry, and before causes entered at Manchester and Liverpool.

The entry of causes at Manchester and Liverpool respectively will commence at the Assize Courts, Manchester, and St. George's-hall, Liverpool, immediately after the opening of the commissions, and will close at 9 o'clock in the evening on the commission day.

The Court will sit at ten o'clock in the forenoon at Manchester, on the Monday next following the commission day, and at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Liverpool, on the day next following the commission day.

The trial of special jury causes will commence at Manchester at half-past nine o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the 5th of December, and at Liverpool at half-past nine o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th of December, and not earlier.

A list of causes for trial at Manchester and Liverpool respectively each day (except the first) will be exhibited in the corridor of the court and in the library.

By order of the judges,
(Signed) EDMUND R. HARRIS,
Acting Prothonotary and Associate.

Prothonotary's Office, Preston,
16th November, 1867.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL WINTER ASSIZES.

The commission for holding the winter assizes for the Salford Hundred, will be opened in Manchester on Saturday the 30th inst., by Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Shee. The Liverpool assizes will commence on Wednesday the 11th of December.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Nov. 22, 1867.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 9½
Ditto for Account, 9½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 9½
New 3 per Cent., 9½
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94 76
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '72
Annuities, Jan. '80 —

Annuities, April, '85 12 11-16ths
Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1903 20½
Ex Bills, £1000, 30 per Ct.
Ditto, £500, Do 30
Ditto, £100 & £200, 32 pm
Bank of England Stock, 5½ per Ct. (last half-year) 246
Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74, 223
Ditto for Account
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 116
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '68 106½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —
Ditto Enhanced Ppr., 4 per Cent.

Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p Ct. Jan. '72, 103½
Ditto, 8½ per Cent., May, '79, 109½
Ditto Debentures, per Cent., April, '64 —
Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 106
Do. Bonds, 5 per Ct., £1000, 55 pm
Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 55 pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	82
Stock	Caledonian	100	77
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	102
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	31
Stock	Do. East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	64
Stock	Great Northern	100	109
Stock	Do. A Stock*	100	111½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	96
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	45
Stock	Do. West Midland—Oxford	100	30
Stock	Do. do.—Newport	100	31
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	122
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	22½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	18
Stock	London and North-Western	100	113½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	78
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	47½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	119
Stock	Midland	100	112
Stock	Do. Birmingham and Derby	100	82
Stock	North British	100	33
Stock	North London	100	116
10	Do. 1660	5	6½
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	62
Stock	South Devon	100	44
Stock	South-Eastern	100	66½
Stock	Taff Vale	100	147
10	Do. C	—	—

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

The week opened gloomily, then came a rally, consequent on the speech of the French Emperor, and very shortly afterwards the English funds began to decline, to day however the close of the day's business exhibited symptoms of recovery. The earlier portion of the week was accompanied also by a heavy fall in railway stocks, which was, to a smaller extent sympathized in by other descriptions, especially bank shares. At the present date, the share market, after experiencing considerable fluctuation is a little firmer; British Railways as usual being viewed with most distrust, and mining and bank shares being looked upon rather with disfavour.

The first order upon an arrangement petition under the Railway Companies Act, 1867, was made on Friday the 22nd by Vice-Chancellor Malins.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society reports the issue during the past year of policies to the amount of £1,152,338, and the payment of claims to the amount of £24,676, with an addition of £140,000 to the invested funds. This society now issues policies for sums over £5,000, the excess being covered by reinsurance. Rentes 68½ 40c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHESTER—On Nov. 18, at No. 3, Lausanne-villas, Peckham, the wife of Edward Chester, Esq., of a son.
CLARK—On Nov. 17, at Granchester, the wife of E. C. Clark, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEVERELL—WILLES—On Nov. 19, at All Saints, Paddington, John Deverell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of (Frankleigh, Wilts, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Willes, prebend of Wells.
RICHARDSON—DINWOODIE—On Nov. 9, at St. Matthew's, Brixton, Walter Richardson, Esq., Solicitor, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah, daughter of the late Frederick Maxwell Dinwoodie, Esq., Surgeon, of Appleby, Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

HEELIS—On Nov. 10, at Hulton Bank, Pendleton, Manch, aged 39, Thomas Heelis, Esq., F.R.A.S., of the firm of Slater, Heelis, & Co., solicitors of that city.
LLOYD—On Nov. 13, at his residence, 20, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, Herbert Lloyd, Esq., Solicitor, of Wood-street, Cheshire.
RUDGE—On Nov. 11, at 48, Clifton-gardens, Maida-vale, London, Edw. Rudge, Esq., jun., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, aged 32, son of Edw. Rudge, Esq., of Ewelme, Oxfordshire.
TENNANT—On Oct. 13, at Irlington, Wm. Tennant, Esq., Solicitor, son of the late Rev. Wm. Tennant, of Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, aged 44.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Church and Country Newspaper Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 11, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Nov 23. Rhodes & Co, Chancery-lane, solicitors for the petitioner.
East Pant du United Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 10, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Hawell, Chester. Dec 20 at 1 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
European Central Railway Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 13, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Nov 23. Farmer & Robins, Pancras-lane, solicitors for the petitioners.
Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 14, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Nov 23. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

Carnyorth Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 14, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Saturday Nov 23 at 12. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Nov 20, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents. Hodge & Co, Truro, solicitors for the petitioner.
Wheal Unity Consols Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 13, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Saturday, Nov 23 at 11. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Nov 20, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or his agents. Hodge & Co, Truro.

STANNARIES OF DEVON.

North Wheal Robert Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 9, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Saturday, Nov 23 at 11. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Wednesday Nov 20, and notice thereof must, at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or his agents. Hodge & Co, Truro.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1867.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Essex Brick Company (Limited).—Order that the voluntary winding up be continued, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart, dated Nov 9. Fulbrook, Threadneedle-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Gas Light Improvement Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls, dated Nov 9. Palmer & Co, Traders, solicitors for the petitioner.

International Hotel Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Malins, dated Nov 8. Peard, Gt George-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Malins, dated Nov 8. Tillett & Co, solicitors for the petitioner.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867.

Carpenters' Arms Union Friendly Society, Carpenters' Arms Inn, Newport, Monmouth. Nov 14.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1867.

Carr, Geo, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Solicitor. Dec 11. Bogue & Fair, V. C. Stuart.

Butcher, Geo, Gt Chapel-st, Westminster, Fruit Salesman. Dec 7. Coutts & Butcher, V. C. Malins.

Monro, Rev Edwd, Leeds, Vicar. Dec 14. Monro & Monro, M. R.

Morley, John, Dalbury Lees, Derby, Farmer. Dec 9. Morley & Finney, V. C. Wood.

Vaughan, Jas Edwd, Chittagong, British India, Lieut. Feb 28. Vaughan & Wild, V. C. Malins.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867.

Anderton, Wm, Pollernorton, York, Corn Factor. Dec 14. Thorp & Anderton, V. C. Malins.

Bellier, Sarah, Paddington, Oxford, Widow. Dec 21. Hollier & Hampton, V. C. Stuart.

Last, Hy, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Gent. Dec 19. Bedwell & Last, V. C. Stuart.

Lloyd, Thos, Tygwyn, Monmouth, Farmer. Dec 20. Lloyd & Jones, V. C. Malins.

Pratt, Wm, Leamington Priors, Warwick, Builder. Dec 5. Wells & Pratt, M. R.

Shaw, Thos, jun, Lower Homerton, Timber Merchant. Dec 7. Bell & Shaw, V. C. Wood.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1867.

Bignold, Thos, Lakenham, Norwich, Esq. Feb 12. Bignold, Norwich.

Davies, Hy, Tyndwood, Glamorgan, Butcher. Jan 1. Spickett & Price, Pontypidd.

Dannell, Thos, Acacia-rd, St John's-wood, Gent. Dec 15. Rawlings, Hampstead.

Gaylor, Thos, Southampton-st, Camberwell, Esq. Jan 13. Prentice, Whitechapel-rd.

Glasspool, Thos, Southampton, Corn Factor. Jan 10. Hickman, Southampton.

Green, Marianne, Summer-pl, Onslow-sq. Dec 31. Thomson & Son, Cornhill.

Hibbard, Saml, Sheffield, Penknife Grinder. Dec 6. Gainsford & Bramley, Sheffield.

Hill, John, Highbury-pl, Islington, Banker. Dec 16. Smith & Sop, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

Lloyd, Winifred Abraham, Lanark, North Britain, Spinster. Dec 16. Cole, Essex-st, Strand.

Reeve, Wm, Heigham, Norwich, Yeoman. Dec 23. Tillett, Norwich.

Roe, Jas, Freemantle, Southampton, Gent. Jan 10. Hickman, Southampton.

Saville, John, Hy's-pk-st, Esq. Jan 1. Freshfields, Bank-bldgs.

Styx, Sarah, Bathwick, Bath, Widow. Dec 17. Stone & Co, Bath.

Tatham, Mary Ann, Adel, nr Leeds, Spinster. Feb 9. Payne & Co, Leeds.

West, Hy, sen, Lower Sherringham, Norfolk, Fisherman. Dec 23. Tillett, Norwich.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867.

Alcock, Esther, Leamington, Warwick, Widow. Dec 7. Coleman Birm.

Alnutt, Joseph Fenn, Landport, Southampton, Surgeon. Dec 31. Edgcombe & Cole, Portsea.

Atward, John, Bentley, Suffolk, Farmer. Dec 20. Pollard, Ipswich.

Barton, Maria Bridget, Mortimer-st, Cavendish-sq, Spinster. Dec 26. Valance & Valance, Essex-st, Strand.

Blakey, Geo, Newport, Monmouth, Solicitor. Dec 9. Lloyd, Newport.

Blanchard, Wm, Cowley-st, Westminster, Printer. Dec 16. Rao, Minching-lane.

Bunston, John, Stanton-by-Dale, Derby, Farmer. Jan 14. Burton & Son, Nottingham.

Bushy, Hy Goodacre, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester, Gent. Dec 21. Matthews, Cardiff.

Child, Hy, Edgware, Middx, Farmer. Dec 31. Lydall, Southampton-bldgs.

Cook, Jas, Arundel, Sussex, Gent. Dec 1. Simsey, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-st.

Drew, Geo, Mount-pleasant, Gray's-inn-lane, Timber Merchant. Dec 31. Wootton & Son, Tokenhouse-yard.

Dunnell, Thos, Acacia-rd, St John's-wood, Gent. Dec 20. Rawlings, Belaire-rd, St John's-wood.

Edwards, Robt Bidwell, Richmond, Surrey, Major. Dec 39. Taylor & Son, Gray's-inn.

Fowler, Chas, Gt Marlow, Bucks, Esq. Jan 1. Becke, Bedford-row.

Hallas, Jane, Ossett, York, Spinster. Jan 20. Holt & Sons, Horbury.

Hawthorn, Robt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engineer. Feb 20. Inglede & Dargott, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Hewson, John, Lincoln, Surgeon. Dec 31. Burton & Sons, Lincoln.

Houghton, Thos, Lower Bebbington, Chester, Market Gardener. Dec 31. Aspinall & Bird, Lpool.

Housden, Jas, Holles-st, Cavendish-sq, Brush Maker. Dec 21. Underwood & Colman, Holles-st, Cavendish-sq.

Knight, Geo Thos, University Club, Suffolk-st, Pall Mall, Esq. Dec 16. Browne & Williams, Margaret-st, Cavendish-sq.

Latter, Thos, East Peckham, Kent, Yeoman. Jan 18. Stenning, Tonbridge.

Reader, Joseph, Harrogate, York, Plumber. Jan 1. Richardson, Harrogate.

Sladen, Wm Geo Mortimer, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. Dec 16. Nash, Bristol.

Spicer, Edwd, King's Langley, Hertford, Plumber. Jun 1. Grover & Co, Hemel Hempstead.

Tognioni, Wm, Bolton, Lancaster, Travelling Jeweller. Dec 16. Ramwell, Bolton.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1867.

Andrew, Hy, Clow Beck Mill, Mansfield, York, Miller. Oct 28. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Barber, Wm, Solater-st, Bethnal-green, Bird Dealer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 12.

Bartram, Wm, jun, Billesdon, Leicestershire, Farmer. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 14.

Beale, John Saml, Porteus-rd, Paddington, Medical Practitioner. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Bennett, Thos, Reigate, Surrey, Builder. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Benjamin, Joseph, Burton-cres, Tavistock-sq, Antiquarian. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 12.

Blaxland, Geo, Whitstable, Kent, Baker. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 12.

Boughton, Richd Thos, Jas Skinner Rowley, John Hulme, & Elijah Lawton, Beresford, Stafford, Earthenware Manufacturers. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Brockett, Margaret, Gateshead, Newspaper/Proprietor. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 11.

Brown, Robt, Well's-st, Gray's-inn-rd, out of business. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Bunting, Robt, Manch. Baker. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Calvert, Wilberforce Redmell, Kingston-upon-Hull, Draper. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Charlier, Keneim, sen, Philip-rd, Peckham Rye, Builder. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Childs, Chas Sheppard, Bungay, Suffolk, Clerk. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Clarke, Wm Benj, Bristol, Tea Dealer. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Cole, Jas, Oxford-st, New North-rd, Islington, Builder. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 11.

Crighton, Robt, Lpool, Ship Broker. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Crowley, Richd, Carshalton, Surrey, Surveyor. Nov 4. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Crowhurst, Wm, Mortimer-cottage, Forest-hill, Builder. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Cutler, Alfred, Horsaam, Sussex, Yeoman. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Dabney, Wm Esau, Roupell-st, Church-st, Waterloo-rd, Drill Master. Oct 17. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Dadd, Mariane, Deal, Kent, Baker. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Dalston, Jas Peacock, Barnard Castle, Durham, Stone Merchant. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.

Davis, Alex Jas, Carter-lane, Comm Agent. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 15.

Dickenson, Jas Wm Austin, High-st, Southwark, Hof Factor. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Edmiston, Archibald, & Donald McLennan Munro, Lpool, Comm Merchants. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Evaus, David, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 12.

Farrar, John, & Jas Wm Wright, Lpool, Merchants. Nov 11. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Farrow, Jas Albert Lawrence, Birn, Licensed Victualler. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Frank, Benoni Rusbridge, Cliffe, nr Lewes, Sussex, Draper. Oct 17. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Gaudee, Benj Fredk, Walbrook, Professor of Drawing. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Gilbert, Geo, Oxford-st, Refreshment House Keeper. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 12.

Godher, Mary Ann, Sheffield, Grocer. Oct 21. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Goffrey, Rev Nathaniel Stedman, Southsea, Hants, Clerk. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Harris, Chas Alfred, Susannah-row, Shoreditch. Nov 4. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Harrison, John, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Saddler. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Hodder, Alfred, Clifton, Bristol, Chemist. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Jackson, Joseph Bowman, Wetherby, York, Draper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Japha, Wm John, Everton, nr Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Jones, Geo, Lpool, Boat Builder. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 12.

Jones, Walter, Rhymney, Monmouth, Grocer. Oct 8. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Kearns, Michael, Nottingham, Woollen Draper. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

Kendall, Geo Jas, Colebrook-row, Islington, out of business. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 13.

King, Robt, Willow-cottages, Hampstead, Clerk. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Knill, Wm, Bristol, Brewer. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 13.

Knots, Jas Edwd, Oldham, Lancaster, Grocer. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Lambert, Edwin, Lincoln, Draper. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 14.

Lancaster, Thos, Oldbury, Worcester, Saddler. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 14.

Long, John, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 14.

- Lynch, Danl, Dewsbury, York, Innkeeper. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Manning, John, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hardwareman. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Mare, Chas John, Brighton, Sussex, Shipbuilder. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Mellor, Thos, Salford, Lancaster, Baker. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
- Merrick, Josiah, Newman, Manch, Comm Agent. Oct 4. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Morgan, Julius, Brentford, Middx, Grocer. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 11.
- Morris, Jas, Landport, Hants, Beershop Keeper. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Munro, Donald, Oxford-st, Whitechapel, Perfumer. Oct 21. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
- Orall, Arthur, Huddersfield, York, Commercial Traveller. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Pearce, John, Wolverhampton, Stafford. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Pearson, Wm Hy, jun, Pallion, nr Sunderland, Shipbuilder. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Pollard, Thos, Burnley, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Oct 17. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
- Potter, John, Welchpool, Montgomery, Builder. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Priclean, Chas Kuhn, Theodore Dehon Wagner, Jas Thos Welsman, Wm Lee Trenholm, & John Richardson Armstrong, Lpool, Merchants. Nov 11. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 14.
- Redfern, Wm, & Jas Jackson, Stockport, Chester, Thread Doublers. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Richardson, Geo, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, Shoe Maker. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Richardson, Williamson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Boot Maker. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Roberts, Geo, Harrison-st, Gray's Inn-rd, Public-house Manager. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Robinson, Thos & Joseph Reece, Manch, Iron Merchants. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Sharpley, David, Horncastle, Lincoln, Druggist. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Silvers, Noah, Birm, Draper. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
- Slack, Geo, Sheffield, Chemist. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Slagg, John, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Corn Merchant. Oct 28. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Smith, Fredk Chas, Grantley-vill, Peckham, Die Sinker. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
- Snell, Geo Blagrove, jun, Lower Calthorpe-st, Gray's Inn-rd, Short-hand Writer. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 12.
- Southernwood, Joseph Simpkin, Aylesbury, Bucks, Commercial Traveller. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Spence, Joseph, Arnley, nr Leeds, Draper. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Spencer, Frank, Otford, Kent, Farmer. Nov 12. Asst. Reg Nov 12.
- Stanford, Geo, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, Tailor. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Stern, Louis, Commercial-pl, Rotherhithe, Comm Agent. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Sudlow, Wm, Euston-rd, Professor of Music. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Surman, Thos, Netherton, Worcester. Oct 21. Comp. Reg Oct 14.
- Tambling, Wm, Stoke Damarel, Devon, Builder. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
- Thorold, Rev Wm, Weeton, Clerk. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
- Tichehurst, Wm, Dartford, Kent, Butcher. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 12.
- Tidy, Hy, Tunnel Bengoe, Herts, Blacksmith. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
- Timson, Gerald Edwd, Kidderminster, Worcester, Worsted Spinner. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Treanor, Owen, Lpool, Milliner. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
- Ward, Fredk, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Commercial Traveller. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Williams, Thos, Birkenhead, Chester, Draper. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Wyeth, Thos, Wenlock-rd, City-rd, Carman. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
- Wyon, Edwd Wm, Stanhope-st, Hampstead-rd, Sculptor. July 1. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Yates, Wm, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Fishmonger. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Yeomans, Jas, Leyton, Essex, Broker. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1867.**
- Ackland, Hy, Abergavenny, Monmouth, Miller. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Baker, Jabez, Darlaston, Stafford, out of business. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Barber, John, Bristol, Plumber. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Bardeley, Thos, Stockport, Chester, Baker. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Brady, Chas, Chadwell-st, Myddleton-sq, Ironmonger. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Bridges, Edwd Glover, Asylum-rd, Old Kent-rd, Grocer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Butler, Wm, Aston-juxta-Birm, Coal Dealer. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Claxton, Robt Heywood, Cullum-st, Colonial Broker. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Cliff, Saml Napoleon, Middleton-pl, Stoke Newington-rd, Silk Manufacturer. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Darby, Fredk Whitlock, Piccadilly, Gent. Nov 4. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Denham, Saml, Chesterfield, Derby, Licensed Auctioneer. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
- Dobinson, John Robt, Stockton, Durham, Stationer. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Eddison, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Marine Store Dealer. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Edwards, Saml, Dudley, Worcester, Iron Merchant. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Ellis, John Bowman, Nottingham, Licensed Victualler. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
- Forshall, Edwd Vaughan, & Thos Hymers Jackson, Charlton, Kent, Military Instructors. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Fox, John, Cromer, Norfolk, Lapidary. Oct 28. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Hare, John Fras, Ramsgate, Kent, Hairdresser. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Howell, Enoch, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, Potter. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Hudson, Chas, Sheffield, Eating House Keeper. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Joe, Fredk, Lpool, Merchant. Nov 11. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
- Jonas, Montague Lewis, & Solomon Mendes Lyon, Gutter-lane, Chapside, Merchants. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Joscelyne, Isaac, Priest-st, Foster-lane. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Key, Hy Christopher, Leamington, Warwick, Saddler. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Knowles, Wm, Blackpool, Lancaster, Joiner. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Langham, Hy Pochin, Shrewsbury, Salop, Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Laybourn, Thos Richd, Gt Windmill-st, Haymarket, Licensed Victualler. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Leigh, Jas Wm Fredk, Linden-villas, Bermondsey, Tea Dealer. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Levy, Abraham, Fieldgate-st, Whitechapel, Looking-glass Manufacturer. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Macfarlane, Alex, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham, Beerhouse Keeper. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Marriott, Wm, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Marshall, Bryan, West Leake, Nottingham, Farmer. Nov 13. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Metcalf, Wm, Lupus-st, Pimlico, Linendrapers. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
- Miller, John Spittall, & Geo Miller, sen, Watling-st, Screw Manufacturers. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Morse, John Edwd, Devonshire-st, Bishopsgate-st Without, Printer. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Mowbray, Thos, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham, Bootmaker. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Needham, Jas, Ulverston, Lancaster, Grocer. Nov 4. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
- O'Connor, Jas, jun, Tooley-st, Southwark, Licensed Victualler. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Owen, John, Chester-le-st, Durham, Tallow Chandler. Nov 12. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
- Parker, Thos, Anstey, Hants, Dealer in Horses. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Parry, Chas Richd, Cambridge-ter, Islington, Bookseller. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Paterson, Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engine Turner. Nov 13. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Penrice, David Simpson, Norwich, Surgeon. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 10.
- Perry, Francis, Fenchurch-st, Comm Agent. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Phillips, Wm Hy, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Ironmonger. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
- Plant, John, Stone, Stafford, Grocer. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Powell, Geo, Monks Coppenthal, Chester, Publican. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Price, Wm Fredk, Gloucester, Baker. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Quince, Edwd John, & Wm Walter Rowling, Kingsland-rd, Confectioners. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Richardson, Desmond Fitzgerald, Albemarle-st, Gent. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Roberts, Thos, Luna-st, Chelsea, Slate Merchant. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Rogers, Mark, Staveley, Derby, Tailor. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Roffler, Hy, Kingston-upon-Hull, Shoemaker. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Saffery, Stephen Wm, Sheerness, Kent, Beer Retailer. Oct 21. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Sankey, Richd, Bulwell, Nottingham, Earthenware Manufacturer. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Savage, Jas, jun, Noble-st, Collar Manufacturer. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Schnadhorst, Francis, Birm, Hosiery. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Smith, Joseph, Holloway-rd, Highbury, Wine Merchant. Oct 22. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 18.
- Thomas, Benj, New Milford, Pembroke, Butcher. Oct 21. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Tooley, Geo, Walmer-rd, Notting-hill, Carman. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Vickers, Wm, Manch, Oil Merchant. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 18.
- Waite, Jesse Fridlington, Louth, Lincoln, Tailor. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
- Warr, Wm Hy, Featherstone-bldgs, Holborn, Printer. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Warren, Albert Hy, Lonsdale-rd, Surrey, Artist. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
- Williams, Sarah, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Widow. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
- Williamson, Harry Vans, Jermyn-st, St James-st, Gent. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
- Wilson, Wm Bowdler, Portland-pl North, Lower Clapton, Clerk. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
- Bankrupts.**
- FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.**
- To Surrender in London.
- Bannister, Abraham, Thos, Lissen-grove, Wire Worker. Pet Nov 11. Nov 27 at 2. Merriman & Buckland, Queen-st.

Clarke, Thos, Foulsham, Norfolk, Boot Maker. Pet Nov 12. Aylsham, Nov 26 at 10. Chittock, Norfolk.
Coates, Fras, Stockton-on-Tees, Journeyman Blacksmith. Pet Nov 11. Crosby. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 27 at 11. Stevenson, Darlington.
Cohen, Adolph, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Jeweller. Pet Nov 11. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 26 at 12. Eglington, Sunderland.
Crown, Joseph, Sheffield, Table Knife Manufacturer. Pet Nov 9. Wake. Sheffield, Nov 26 at 11. Roberts, Sheffield.
Craven, John, Old Accrington, Lancs, Carver. Pet Nov 9. Hartley. Burnley, Nov 26 at 3. Backhouse & Whittam, Burnley.
Cross, Stephen, Bolton, Lancaster, Machine Glass Manufacturer. Pet Nov 11. Holden. Bolton, Nov 27 at 10. Edge, Bolton.
Curran, Saml, Clay Cross, Derby, Tailor. Pet Nov 11. Wake. Chesterfield, Dec 3 at 11. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
Davis, Joseph, Westbromwich, Stafford, Journeyman Shoemaker. Pet Nov 9. Watson. Oldbury, Nov 25 at 11. Shakespear & Hart. Oldbury.
Deighton, Mary, York, Lodging-house, Keeper. Pet Nov 8. York, Nov 23 at 11. Blythe, Lendal.
Drinkwater, Jas Chadderton, Lower Brenghton, Book-keeper. Pet Nov 12. Hulton. Salford, Nov 30 at 9.30. Orton, Manch.
Edge, Geo, & Wm Pearsey, Brighton, Sussex, Builders. Pet Nov 12. Evershed. Brighton, Dec 2 at 11. Runnacles, Brighton.
Edmundson, Thos, Bolton, Lancaster, Furnace Man. Pet Nov 11. Hulton. Bolton, Nov 28 at 10. Edge, Bolton.
Elliott, Robt Philip, Gt Yarmouth, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 9. Chamberlin. Gt Yarmouth, Nov 28 at 12. Diver, Gt Yarmouth.
Evans, Thos, Aberaman, Glamorgan, Lime Burner. Pet Nov 12. Rees. Aberdare, Nov 26 at 11. Linton, Aberdare.
Finch, Chas, East Grinstead, Sussex, Farmer. Pet Nov 9. Pearless. East Grinstead, Nov 28 at 12. Burt, East Grinstead.
Hambridge, Wm, Aldershot, Southampton, Tailor. Pet Nov 11. Hollis. Aldershot, Nov 26 at 12. Lower, Aldershot.
Hirst, Wm, Hackmondwike, York, Carpe Manufacturer. Pet Nov 5. Leeds, Nov 26 at 11. Chadwick & Son, Dewbury.
Hughes, John, Llandewi, Radnor, Shopkeeper. Pet Nov 12. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 27 at 11. Brittan & Son, Bristol.
Humphrey, Wm, Llanvabaw, Glamorgan, Collier. Pet Nov 11. Spickett. Pontypridd, Nov 27 at 11. Plews, Merthyr Tydfil.
Jackson, Thos, Bolton, Lancaster, Sheepkeeper. Pet Nov 11. Holden. Bolton, Nov 27 at 11. Edge, Bolton.
Jeffery, Wm, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 9. Brown. Wolverhampton, Nov 30 at 12. Skirt, Wolverhampton.
Jeffery, Walter, John, Birkenhead, Chester, Artists' Colourman. Pet Nov 12. Lpool, Nov 29 at 11. Anderson, Birkenhead.
Johnson, Benj, Batley, York, Clock Maker. Pet Nov 11. Nelson. Dewbury, Nov 28 at 3.30. Ibbsom, Dewbury.
Kettle, Geo, Biddulph, Stafford, Agricultural Labourer. Pet Nov 13. Latham. Congleton, Nov 23 at 11. Salt, Tunstall.
Mayall, Fredk, & Arthur Waite, Manch, Millwrights. Pet Nov 6. Murray. Manch, Nov 25 at 12. Health & Sons, Manch.
McMann, Alfred, Chas, Hants, Cook to 54d. Pet Nov 12. Hollest. Farnham, Nov 27 at 12. White, Guildford.
Mills, Josiah, Coventry, Warwick, Watch Maker. Pet Nov 8. Kirby. Coventry, Nov 26 at 3. Smallbone, Coventry.
Minks, Thos, Medomsley-lane, Durham, out of business. Pet Nov 9. Booth. Shotley Bridge, Nov 27 at 10. Salkeld, Durham.
Morris, John, Bledfa, Radnor, Farmer. Pet Nov 7. Peters. Knighton, Nov 26 at 12. Stephens, Presteigne.
New, David, Farnham, Nov 27 at 11. Sembligh, Farmer. Pet Nov 11. Lpool, Nov 27 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
Paine, Philip, Tackley, Oxford, Grocer. Pet Nov 6. Hawkins. Woodstock, Nov 26 at 10. Buller, Banbury.
Palfrey, John, Plymouth, Devon, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 11. Pearce. East Stonehouse, Nov 27 at 11. Edmonds & Sons, Plymouth.
Palmer, Jas, & Geo Hodgkinson, Aston, nr Birmingham, Tool Manufacturers. Pet Nov 2. Hill. Birmingham, Nov 27 at 12. Allen, Birmingham.
Parker, Richd, Preston, Lancaster, Tin-plate Worker. Pet Nov 11. Hulton. Bolton, Nov 30 at 11. Walker & Cozman, Preston.
Penicost, Thos Whitley, Kingscrawell, Devon, Book Canvasser. Pet Nov 13. Pidaley. Newton Abbot, Nov 26 at 11. Hooper & Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Phippen, Hy Theophilus, Banwell, Somerset, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 4. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 26 at 11. Woolfryes, Banwell.
Place, Wm Thos, Wakefield, York, Chemist. Pet Nov 13. Leeds, Nov 25 at 11. Wainwright & Co, Wakefield.
Pope, Jas Gillard, Barten, Devon, Launder. Pet Nov 11. Pidaley. Newton Abbot, Nov 26 at 11. Michelmore & Hooper, Newton Abbot.
Roberts, Hy, Lpool, Dealer in Glass. Pet Nov 12. Hime. Lpool, Nov 25 at 3. Henry, Lpool.
Roberts, Wm, Portmadoc, Carnarvon, Painter. Pet Nov 13. Jones. Portmadoc, Nov 29 at 12. Breese, Portmadoc.
Rozenenthal, Wm, Market Deeping, Lincoln, Spices Merchant. Pet Nov 12. Bell. Bourn, Dec 4 at 12. Sharpe & Son, Market Deeping.
Salsbery, Hy, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 13. Leeds, Nov 25 at 11. Anderson & Hatchett, York.
Simee, Alfred, Reading, Berks, Compositor. Pet Nov 11. Collins. Reading, Nov 30 at 10. Smith, Reading.
Smith, Matilda, Gloucester, out of business. Pet Nov 9. Wilton. Gloucester, Nov 27 at 12. Tynlon, Gloucester.
Smith, Harrison, Morland, Westmorland, Husbandman. Pet Nov 12. Phillips. Appleby, Nov 25 at 11. Thompson, Appleby.
Smith, John, Tiverton, Devon, Yeoman. Pet Nov 13. Exeter, Nov 26 at 11. Cockram, Tiverton.
Stokes, Benj, Blakenall, Stafford. Pet Nov 11. Tudor. Birmingham, Nov 29 at 12. Smith, Wolverhampton.
Stubbs, Constantine Eoster, Leicester, out of business. Pet Nov 11. Ingram. Leicester, Dec 7 at 10. Haxby, Leicester.
Twan, Isaac John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ship and Insurance Broker. Pet Nov 11. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 26 at 12. Brewis, Newcastle.
Twan, Benj, Fulshaw, Chester, out of business. Pet Nov 11. Southern. Altrincham, Dec 2 at 11. Leman, Manch.

Taylor, Joseph, Birm, Metal Dealer. Adj June 20. Guest. Birm, Dec 13 at 10.
 Wake, Matthew, Middlesbrough, York, Stonemason. Pet Nov 9. Crosby. Middlesbrough, Nov 25 at 11.15. Bainbridge, Middlesbrough.
 Watson, Geo, Cardiff, Glamorgan, General Dealer. Pet Nov 2. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 27 at 11. Henderson, Bristol.
 Wheelhouse, Wm, Carrington, Nottingham, Journeyman Printer. Pet Nov 13. Patchitt, Nottingham, Nov 27 at 11. Belk, Nottingham.
 White, Geo, Soham, Cambridge, Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 12. Hustwick Soham, Nov 30 at 10. Bye, Soham.
 Whitehouse, Richd, John Whitehouse, & Moses Whitehouse, West-bromwich, Stafford, Iron Masters. Pet Aug 12. Hill. Birm, Dec 9 at 12. Richards & Gillam, Birm.
 Williams, Wm, Garston, Lancaster, Plumber. Pet Nov 18. Lpool, Nov 28 at 11. Toulmin & Carruthers, Lpool.
 Wilde, Geo, Ardwick, Manch, Milliner. Adj Sept 17. Kay, Manchester, Dec 3 at 9.30.
 Wiltshire, Joseph, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Pot Dealer. Pet Nov 12. Newton. Newark, Dec 4 at 12. Belk, Nottingham.
 Winscombe, Richd, Henton, Butcher. Pet Nov 12. Lovell, Wells, Nov 30 at 12.
 Wood, Joseph, Writtle, Essex, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 12. Gepp. Chelmsford, Nov 30 at 11. Jones, Chelmsford.
 Woodhouse, Wm, Fulford, York, Labourer. Pet Nov 8. Perkins. York, Nov 23 at 11. Blythe, Lendal.
 Wright, Thos, Chester, Farmer. Pet Nov 11. Lpool, Nov 23 at 11 Cartwright, Chester.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867.

To Surrender in London.

Ayles, Stephen, Ringwood, Southampton. Gent. Pet Nov 15. Pepps. Dec 5 at 12. Sands & Knott, Gray's-inn-sq.
 Barrett, Chas Tidow, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Plumber. Pet Nov 14. Dec 4 at 2. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane.
 Carpenter, Eras, Gray's-inn-rd, Gosnegro, Grocer. Pet Nov 14. Pepps. Dec 3 at 2. Ricketts, Frederick-st, Gray's-inn-rd.
 Clarke, Wm Spencer, Cousin-lane, Upper Thames-st, Stationer. Pet Nov 12. Pepps. Dec 3 at 12. Duffield & Co, Tokenhouse-yd.
 Hunter, John, Church-rd, Islington, Accountant's Clerk. Pet Nov 14. Pepps. Dec 5 at 12. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
 King, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 15 (for pan). Roohe. Dec 4 at 1. Nind, Basinghall-st.
 Lloyd, John Taylor, Francis-rd, Bridge-rd West, Battersea, Saw Mill Labourer. Pet Nov 16. Dec 11 at 2. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Luckett, Jas Thos, Witney, Oxford, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Roohe. Dec 4 at 1. Shaw & Tremellen, Gray's-inn-sq.
 Nind, Alfd Ferdinand, Bedford-st, Andover-rd, Holloway, Painter. Pet Nov 15. Roohe. Dec 4 at 1. Briant, Winchester House, Old Broad-st.
 Reed, Jas Wesley, Lake-house, Hornsey, Rise, Architect. Pet Nov 12. Pepps. Dec 3 at 12. Brown & Godwin, Finsbury-pl.
 Roe, Thos Maurice, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 16 (for pau). Pepps. Dec 5 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Seaborn, John, Ramond-rd, Victoria-pk, Smith. Pet Nov 15. Dec 11 at 12. Halse & Co, Chesapeake.
 Simmonds, Hy Fras, Prospect-pl, Cambridge-heath, Builder. Pet Nov 16. Pepps. Dec 5 at 1. Fenton, Gloucester-house, Cambridge-heath.
 Singleton, Wm Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 11 (for pau). Murray. Dec 2 at 1.
 Smith, Hy Russell Cawthra, Gloucester-st, Eccleston-sq, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 15. Dec 11 at 12. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing-lane.
 Spackman, Hy, Union-st, Borough, Cheese-monger. Pet Nov 16. Dec 11 at 1. Hicks, Orchard-st, Portman-sq.
 Steele, John, Reigate, Surrey, Comm Merchant. Pet Nov 15. Dec 4 at 2. Morrison & Head, Poultry.
 Swain, Thos, Church-grove, Lewisham, no occupation. Pet Nov 15. Murray. Dec 9 at 11. Godfrey, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Thomas, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 12. Dec 4 at 1. Taylor, Church-rd, Upper-st, Islington.
 Thomas, Richd, Wellington-road, St John's Wood, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Roohe. Dec 4 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Vokins, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 11 (for pau). Pepps. Dec 2 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Wainwright, Richd, Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopgate-st Within, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 13. Dec 4 at 1. Walker, Lawrence Pountney-lane.
 Williams, Hy, Gloucester-ter, West Green-rd, Tottenham, Clerk. Pet Nov 16. Roohe. Dec 4 at 1. Tucker, St Swithin's-lane.
 Worth, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 16 (for pau). Pepps. Dec 5 at 1. Batterfield, Connaught-ter, Hyde-pk.

To Surrender in the Country.

Allen, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Nov 11. Tudor. Birm, Dec 6 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Atrill, Sarah Jane, Niton, Isle of Wight, Widow. Pet Nov 8. Blake. Ryde, Nov 30 at 11. Beckingsale, Newport.
 Batty, Richd, Harrogate, York, Horse Dealer. Pet Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 2 at 11. Richardson, Harrogate.
 Barlow, Amos, Darlington, Durham, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 14. Bowes. Darlington, Dec 2 at 10. Clayhills, Darlington.
 Bayley, Saml, & Richd Welch, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Dealers in Ale. Pet Oct 8. Hill. Birm, Dec 4 at 12. Brough, Stafford.
 Bell, Wm, Carlisle, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 14. Halton. Carlisle, Dec 2 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Bigland, Jas, Skerton, nr Lancaster, Butcher. Pet Nov 8. Dunn. Lancaster, Nov 29 at 12. Johnson & Tilley, Lancaster.
 Brooks, Geo John, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Game Dealer. Pet Nov 11. Hughes. Conway, Dec 2 at 12. Williams, Llandudno.
 Butler, Jane, Settle, York, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 2 at 11. Atkinson, Settle.
 Chadwick, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Halifax. Pet Nov 15. Marshall. Leeds, Dec 5 at 12. Billington, Leeds.

Chappell, Wm, jun, Coventry, Warwick, Silkman. Pet Nov 16. Hill. Birm, Dec 4 at 12. Davis, Coventry.
 Childersone, Hy, Mildenhall, Suffolk, Farmer. Pet Nov 14. Read. Mildenhall, Nov 30 at 10. Bye, Soham.
 Dickinson, Wm, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Coal Merchant. Pet Nov 16. Hill. Birm, Dec 6 at 12. Barrow, Wolverhampton.
 Dugan, Wm, Briley, Hereford, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 15. Temple. Kingston, Nov 30 at 10. Page, Hay.
 Dutton, Wm, Crews, Chester, Joiner. Pet Nov 16. Broughton, Crews, Nov 12 at 10. Salt, Crews.
 Ekersley, Wm, Tydesley, Lancaster, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 16. Holden. Leigh, Dec 4 at 1. Ambler, Manch.
 Evans, David, Melncrythan, Glamorgan, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 15. Morris. Neath, Dec 2 at 11. Morris, Swansea.
 Foreman, Wm, Carlston, Nottingham, Framesmith. Pet Nov 16. Tudor. Birm, Dec 3 at 11. Gibson, Nottingham.
 Gould, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Taunton. Adj Nov 9. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 29 at 11.
 Gould, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Taunton. Adj Nov 9. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 29 at 11.
 Hartland, John, Hill Top, Stafford, Licensed Victualer. Pet Nov 15. Watson. Oldbury, Nov 30 at 10. Duignan & Co, Walsall.
 Hayward, Wm John, Elmswell, Suffolk, out of business. Pet Nov 13. Archer. Stowmarket, Nov 28 at 3. Salmon, Bury St Edmunds.
 Hayward, Wm, Beamister, Dorset, Dealer in Groceries. Pet Nov 9. Templar. Bridport, Dec 5 at 2. Weston, Dorchester.
 Hulme, Wm Carter, Manch, Grocer. Pet Nov 14. Murray. Manch, Dec 2 at 11. Chas & Sons, Manch.
 Hunt, Abraham, Silvertown, Devon, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 16. Daw. Tiverton, Nov 30 at 12. Floud, Exeter.
 Irving, Thos, Maryport, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 14. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 29 at 12. Scalfie & Britton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Jones, Morgan, Neath, Glamorgan, Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 9. Morgan. Neath, Dec 2 at 11. Morris, Swansea.
 Kenworthy, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Oct 15. Macrae. Manch, Nov 29 at 11.
 Knott, Jane, St David, Exeter, Widow. Pet Nov 16. Daw. Exeter, Nov 29 at 11. Campion, Exeter.
 Nicholson, Thos, Gables, Cumberland, Lime Burner. Pet Nov 13. Varty. Penrith, Dec 2 at 10. Arnison, Penrith.
 Owen, Chas, Hereford, Boot Maker. Pet Nov 15. Reynolds. Hereford, Dec 4 at 10. Reece, Ledbury.
 Parish, Joseph, & Hy Geo Parish, East Stonehouse, Devon, Plasterers. Pet Nov 16. Pearce. East Stonehouse, Dec 4 at 11. Edmonds & Sons, Plymouth.
 Parson, Richd, Sheffield, Dealer in Fish. Pet Nov 14. Wake. Sheffield, Dec 6 at 1. Mickelthwaite, Sheffield.
 Partington, Geo, Gt Driffield, York, Tailor. Pet Oct 21. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec 11 at 12. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry.
 Phillips, Hannah, Greenfield, Flint, Grocer. Pet Nov 13. Holywell, Dec 3 at 11. Davies, Holywell.
 Pidgeon, John, Madeley, Salop, Beer-house Keeper. Pet Nov 13. Potts. Madeley, Dec 4 at 12. James, Wellington.
 Porter, Edwin, Bristol, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Harley. Bristol, Dec 6 at 12. Benson.
 Pringle, Christian, Tanfield Moor, Durham, Grease Manufacturer. Pet Nov 13. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 29 at 12. Scalfie & Britton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Purdy, Geo, Birkenhead, Chester, Dealer in Potted Meat. Pet Nov 12. Wason. Birkenhead, Nov 26 at 2. Downham, Birkenhead.
 Rees, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Nov 12. Morris. Swansea, Dec 4 at 2. Smith, Swansea.
 Richards, Peter, Jas & John Richards, Camborne, Cornwall, Coal Merchants. Pet Nov 6. Exeter, Nov 29 at 12. Brittan & Sons, Bristol.
 Roberts, Thos, Manch, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 13. [Murray. Manch, Dec 2 at 11. Marsland & Adleshaw, Manch.
 Rodenhurst, Edwd, Everton, nr Lpool, Grocer. Pet Nov 15. Hime. Lpool, Dec 2 at 3. Bremner, Lpool.
 Sharman, Edwd, Broughton, Northampton, Publican. Pet Nov 15. Nettleship. Kettering, Nov 29 at 11. Cook, Wellingborough.
 Slater, Thos, Everton, nr Lpool, Baker. Pet Nov 7. Lpool, Dec 2 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Smith, Hubert John, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Railway Guard. Pet Nov 13. Blake. Ryde, Nov 30 at 12. Hooper, Newport.
 Spedding, Sayer, Croft, Durham, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 13. Bowes. Darlington, Nov 26 at 10. Steavenson, Darlington.
 Stubbs, Geo, Leeds, Warehouseman. Pet Nov 13. Marshall. Leeds, Dec 5 at 10. Booth & Clough, Leeds.
 Taylor, Wm, Birkenhead, Chester, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 12. Wason. Birkenhead, Nov 26 at 2. Downham, Birkenhead.
 Thomas, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Nov 12. Wilde. Bristol, Nov 28 at 11.
 Thomas, Geo, Panthamphry, Carmarthen, Butter Merchant. Pet Nov 16. Wilde. Nov 30 at 11. Clifton, Bristol.
 Thornton, Ebenezer, Bradford, York, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Leeds, Dec 2 at 11. Hill, Bradford.
 Turner, Letitia, Hastings, Sussex, Schoolmistress. Pet Nov 15. Young. Hastings, Dec 5 at 11. Holmes, Fenchurch-st.
 Turner, Robt, Edge-lane, Lpool, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 15. Hime. Lpool, Dec 3 at 3. Thornley, Lpool.
 Turner, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Lincoln. Adj Nov 9. Leeds, Dec 11 at 12.
 Walker, Wm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Journeyman Cooper. Pet Nov 12. Clayton. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 30 at 10. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Willis, Benj, Rowell, Northampton, Grocer. Pet Nov 16. Nettleship. Kettering, Nov 29 at 12. Henry, Wellingborough.
 Williams, Wm, Abernart, Glamorgan, Fitter. Pet Nov 13. Rees. Aberdare, Dec 10 at 11. Linton, Aberdare.
 Williams, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Oct 18. Lpool, Dec 2 at 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1867.

Evans, Danl, Lpool, Comm Agent. Nov 8.
 Wyeth, Thos, Wenlock-rd, City-rd, Carman. Nov 12.

Hagood, Wm Jas, Hope-oottage, Romford-rd, Dagenham, Essex, Grocer. Nov 14.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1867.

Gangue, John, Queen's-rd, Bayswater, Veterinary Surgeon. Nov 8.
Turlton, Robt, Gt Titchfield-st, Fishmonger. Nov 15.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Proposals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, or other adequate securities. Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Date.....
Introduced by (state name and address of solicitor)
Amount required £
Time and mode of repayment (i.e., whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments)
Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or building, state the net annual income)
State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connexion with the security.

By order of the Board,

F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK,

PRINCES-STREET, LONDON.

21st November, 1867.
Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Board Room of the Bank, in Princes-street, Mansion-house, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors and announcement of Dividend; and to elect five Directors in the place of Wm. Blount, Esq., G. T. Brooking, Esq., F. J. Jourdain, Esq., Jno. Knowles, Esq., and Robt. Ryrie, Esq., who will on that day go out of office in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, all of whom offer themselves for re-election.
And NOTICE is further given, That any qualified Shareholder intending to become a Candidate for the office of Director must give notice in writing of such intention at this office at least thirty clear days previous to the said day of election.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS BURROWES,
Secretary.

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